


**NEW JERSEY  
EDITION**

# The Worker

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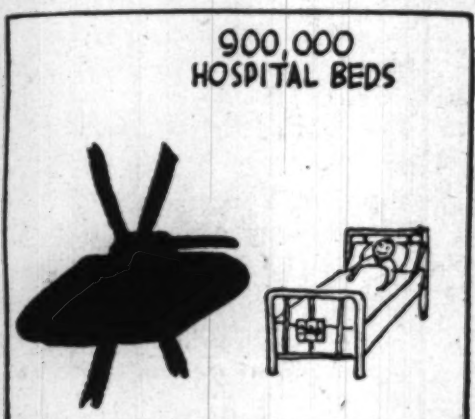
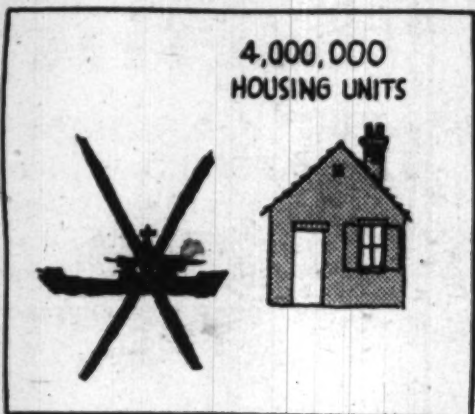
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## Denver, Roxbury, Savannah— America's Acting for Peace

There's something new in America today . . . all over the country the thread that is binding people together is the demand for peace. See Page 2

## 'Integration' Order Freezes Jimcrow in the Army

White officers will still command, all Negro service units are maintained despite the Army Brass announcement for the Far East Command. See Page 2.



# WHAT TRUMAN'S ARMS BUDGET COULD BUY

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# TRUCE TALKS IN PERIL —WHO IS TO BLAME?

— See Page 3 —

## For the 'Crime' of Editing Papers

THE TRUMAN-WALL ST. government widened its attack on the freedom of the press last Thursday, when FBI men seized Al Richmond, executive editor of the San Francisco Daily People's World, and Philip (Slim) Connelly, the paper's Los Angeles editor.

The two veteran West Coast newspapermen thus joined John Gates, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, as targets of the government's attack on elementary democratic rights. Gates is now serving a five-year prison term in Atlanta Penitentiary under a Smith Act frameup conviction.

The unprecedented nature of this jailing of newspaper editors for the crime of holding opinions contrary to official policies was recognized by the New York Post, which, in a sharply-worded editorial, asserted that "The prosecutions are aimed at men's words and thoughts, not at their deeds."

THE SCOPE of the Justice Department's new move to silence any and all newspapers which speak up for peace was revealed by the indictments handed down against the California 12. The latter were "accused" of having taken part in a "conspiracy" to

### WEST COAST INDICTMENT CHARGES FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT EDITORS ARE "ACCUSED OF WRITING ARTICLES" FOR NEWSPAPER

"write and cause to be written articles . . ." in the Daily Worker and People's World and other publications. The indictment falsely alleged that the two newspapers carried such articles "teaching and advocating the necessity of overthrowing and destroying the government of the U. S. by force and

violence."

This charge was flatly refuted by Supreme Court Justice Jackson, who later voted to uphold the Smith Act, when he declared Sept. 25, 1950 of "articles or editorials" written by the 11 Communist leaders in the Daily Worker "do not contain any ad-

vocacy of violent overthrow of the Government. . . ."

The California indictments otherwise followed the now regularized Justice Department pattern of charging workingclass leaders with such "crimes" as he "did attend and participate in a meeting."

THE PEOPLE'S WORLD is a widely-known West Coast daily progressive newspaper, respected in labor circles for its consistent support of trade union causes.

Richmond, 37, has been editor of the paper since its inception in 1939, except for the time he served in the U. S. armed forces. FBI men operating without warrants invaded the main office of the People's World to arrest Richmond at his desk.

OTHER FBI AGENTS seized Philip Connelly as he was leaving home. The Los Angeles editor of the People's World is widely known throughout the country as a newspaperman and trade union leader. He was a founder of the American Newspaper Guild on the West Coast and was also president of the California State CIO.

Demonstrating the Truman government's contempt for the freedom of the press, some 20 FBI hirelings swarmed over the People's World premises at 590 Folsom St., disrupting the newspaper's activities. One burly agent stood over the switchboard and prevented the paper from getting or receiving calls. Mobs of other FBI agents took over the adjoining streets.



Six of the 12 California workingclass leaders now in jail as a result of the government's latest Smith Act persecutions. Left to right: Ernest Fox, Loretta Starvus Stack, Albert J. Lima, Rude Lambert and Al Richmond. Picture was made as they awaited arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Francis St. John Fox in San Francisco.





## French Hail U. S. Peoples' Leaders

A QUARTET OF GREAT AMERICANS draws cheers from democratic France in the Bastille Day parade July 14 in Paris. As Frenchmen celebrate their "Fourth of July" commemorating the release of Louis XVI's political prisoners from the Bastille, they draw sharp attention to the struggle for democracy in the U.S.A. Pictures of Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party now serving a five-year prison term under the Smith Thought-Control Act; the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paul Robeson and Abraham Lincoln are carried by members of the French Committee for Defense of the Imprisoned Democratic Americans.

## Is the South's Lynch Law Now Official New York's Way of Life?

THE WAVES OF WAR HYSTERIA are wearing thinner and thinner the silken curtain which separates New York City from the racist politics of Mississippi and her lynch-law sister states. In both places a Negro is a Negro—to be counted as a "vote" and worker but still not a full-fledged human being.

Consider the handling of three recent cases involving Negroes in New York City and the meaning becomes clear. Last December two policemen shot and killed in cold blood the 24-year-old Negro veteran John Derrick. Derrick was killed as he raised his hands above his head in response to commands from Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minnakakis near 119 St. and Eighth Ave.

THE DERRICK killing aroused Harlem and New York. Eyewitnesses testified publicly and before the New York County Grand Jury. Federal Judge Thomas Murphy, then New York Police Commissioner, refused to call a departmental hearing or to see delegations of Harlem citizens. District Attorney Frank Hogan reluctantly placed the case before the Grand Jury after one of his assistants had made a public statement exonerating the two killer-cops.

The jury found that Derrick's killing was "justified." In the spring of this year, then Commissioner Murphy pinned medals of honor on the two killer-cops for "bravery" in connection with killing a suspected criminal.

OR TAKE THE CASE of Henry Fields, the young Brooklyn Negro, who was killed on last May 26 by Patrolman Sam Applebaum. The bullet from Applebaum's gun felled Fields as he stepped from a car he was driving on Applebaum's order. Even more than in the Derrick killing, Brooklyn clamored for justice, for the arrest and conviction of the killer.

Brooklyn District Attorney, Miles McDonald, who dreams of becoming Governor of New York State, was almost literally pushed into presenting the case against Applebaum to the Kings County Grand Jury. The killer was exonerated. McDonald, making a play for the Negro vote, re-submitted the case to the Grand Jury which found "not sufficient evidence" to indict.

SO FOUR GRAND JURIES—one of them Federal—came to the same white supremacist conclusion: Negroes killed by white cops' guns don't count.

It was different with Isaac Woodard, the Negro veteran who, while still in his Army uniform, was blinded by a South Carolina policeman back in 1946. Last week Woodard, in what looks like a frame-up, was arrested and charged with robbery. On its face, the charge against the blinded vet of having robbed a Joe Soto of \$8 in a hallway is somewhat ridiculous.

But Woodard, the victim of a brutal southern cop, stood in New York City as a living reminder of

police terror against Negroes and a symbol of their fight to end the beatings and killings. It is significant, too, that Communists, who fought first in many instances against the brutality such as Woodard suffered, are victims of the same juries and prosecutors who freed the Negro-killers.

Examine the cases of Woodard, Derrick, Fields and the Communists and the conclusion is clear: Mississippi morality of racist war, white supremacy courts and the unchallenged authority of the armed white cop are becoming official New York's "way of life."

## 'INTEGRATION' ORDER FREEZES JIMCROW

White Officers to Command; All-Negro Service Units Maintained

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN A BACK-HANDED SLAP at Negro soldiers last week the Army Brass announced with quite some press fanfare that segregation in the armed forces was ended in Korea and throughout the Far East Command. The order, on which the announcement was based, was a slick Army public relations job designed to answer cheaply the mass anti-jimcrow demands of the Negro people.

The emptiness of the army's answer is evident from the first objective of the Army order—abolish the all-Negro 24th Regiment of the 25th Division. The reason: "It has been demonstrated that in combat in Korea, Negro soldiers served more efficiently in integrated units."

BUT THE ARMY ORDER does not have in mind real integration. Actually disbanding the 24th Infantry Regiment only "integrates" Negro enlisted personnel and junior officers under white commanders, a continuation of the same old jimcrow pattern upholding white supremacy. And the army quickly assures its white supremacy Old Guard that Negroes will still serve in separate units in the United States and in Europe. But back to Korea.

THE FRAUD of the Army's announcement is further indicated in the fact that it doesn't mention the numerous all-Negro outfits in Korea—numbering more men than the 24th Regiment—in its "integration" program. How about the Negro army outfits who handle the GI's laundry and showers and graves registration? What about the 77th Engineer Combat Company which landed in Korea in July, 1950? Or the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion? Or the trucking companies? Or the Ordnance companies and Battalions? "Integra-

By JOHN F. NORMAN

THE HANDBILL in Roxbury, Mass., wasn't unusual. "Bar-B-Q Sunday in the Jones Yard," it read. You'd seen circulars like it a hundred times over, and the people you knew were going to be at the Jones' yard were your neighbors, warm and friendly as they gathered to raise a little money for a needed neighborhood project. The difference, in 1951 America, was in the line at the bottom of the leaflet. That read: "Sponsored by the Roxbury Minute Women for Peace."

In Denver, Col., the bulletin board on the lawn of the Denver Unitarian Church told passersby the Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert would preach that Sunday on "Integrity Is Not a Luxury." Not an unusual topic for a sermon by an earnest pastor.

But that Sunday, in that church, for that sermon, Rev. Gilbert read in full to his congregation the proud stand for peace and civil rights taken by Howard Da Silva

in his testimony before the House Un-American Committee.

And in Savannah, Ga., there was nothing unusual in the fact that James W. Horning Sr., had set up a bronze plaque near the road on his property to honor the memory of a dead son. But this plaque said:

"In memory of 19-year-old James Waring Horning, USMC, killed in action Dec. 2, 1950, at Yudam-ni-Chosin Reservoir, Korea. The incompetent, greedy, confused politicians elected in 1948 were responsible for this boy being murdered in Korea."

THERE IS A NEW Spoon River in America today—a mid-century anthology of lives of plain Americans all over the country; and the thread binding them together is peace.

You'll find some of it in the letters and postcards that stream into the national office of the American Peace Crusade at 1186 Broadway, or the National Labor Con-

ference for Peace at 80 E. 11 St. in New York.

APC didn't know, for example, that it had an organized group in Elkins, W. Va. But from Elkins last week came the petition, laboriously typed, with the heading: "If you believe in the following, please sign your name." The "following" was peace—and the people had signed.

FROM Walla Walla, Wash., and Asbury Park, N. J.—and pretty near all points between—came letters about "Report Back Rallies" in which the home towners warmly greeted the delegates returned from the great Chicago Peace Congress last month.

At Odd Fellows Hall in Washington, D. C.—in the shadow of the center of world aggression today—25 delegates told a capacity crowd of the people's struggle for peace that keeps hammering for recognition in U. S. policy.

From Alameda, Cal., the day 12 Californians were seized in FBI raids for leading the peace fight, a letter was mailed that told of more than 50 peace rallies held in Northern California in less than a month since the Chicago Congress. The letter said: "We Won't Stop!"

From Oklahoma City came an oblique commentary on the state of free expression in mid-century America: a postcard advertising a peace rally featuring Mike King, "noted ex-newscaster . . ."

Yet the airlines were still open in Louisville, Ky., where a Farm Equipment Union officer and an Episcopal minister joined forces in a debate for arms reductions against a National Guard colonel and a Big Business attorney.

LABOR, restive under the Cold War's attacks, was beginning to recognize its strength. It was no accident that both Dean Acheson and Pres. Truman rushed out to Detroit to make major war propaganda speeches—Detroit, where John L. Lewis had poked his fist through the war-makers' "prosperity" myth, and where giant Ford Local 600 of the UAW-CIO had wired Truman demanding an immediate end to the war in Korea. In Connecticut, noon hour "Report Back" rallies were being held division by division at the big General Electric plant.

From Turtle Creek Valley, Pa., just outside terror-ridden Pittsburgh, came reports of successful peace meetings organized by the 22 coal miners and 14 steelworkers who had been sent from the Valley as delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress.

And from far off Hawaii, Peace Delegate Yasuki Arakaki, trustee of the big sugar workers' union, wrote asking for 1,700 copies—one for each steward—of the Labor Peace Conference's attractive new four-page question-and-answer folder, "Must There Be War?"

In America this week, as the brass continued trying to hamstring the Kaesong truce talks, people were thinking of peace. And, in thousands of communities all over the country, they were turning their thoughts to action.

tion" or not Negro soldiers are going to be kept in the "house-cleaning" and service units.

Of course the writer of the Army's directive could have started closer to home. It would have been more convincing if the order to abolish segregation in the Army had been directed to Fort Lee, Va., just a stone's throw from the Pentagon so to speak. In Fort Lee, the Baltimore Afro-American reporter, James L. Hicks, has revealed, everything is jimcrow. A \$500,000 officers' club there is barred to the use of Negro officers, while \$60,000 is being spent to build a "colored" club. Why not start there?

WHY DID the directive have nothing to say about the jimcrow National Guard units in 42 states of the Union? These units are now under the supervision of the Army's National Guard Bureau and they are as jimcrowed as the railroad station in Birmingham, Ala. This includes all of the guard units from New York State, whose all-Negro 715 AAA Battalion from Brooklyn is now training (or was) in jimcrow Fort Benning, Ga.

From Fort Devens, Mass., a group of Negro soldiers wrote in to the Pittsburgh Courier recently: "We belong to the —th QM Laundry Company. It is a segregated outfit. All of the outfits that we have seen at Fort Devens are segregated except for a couple of training units. . . ."

ARE WE to assume that Negro and white soldiers are to train in an atmosphere of jimcrow and anti-Negro practices in order to fight in an "integrated" Army? No sincere fighter against jimcrow is going to be fooled into thinking that jimcrow is going to be killed by disbanding one all-Negro regiment.

The Army "integration" an-

nouncement follows the appointment by President Truman of a three-man courts-martial review board. He had been requested to place a Negro on the board to safeguard the rights of the disproportionate number of Negro soldiers who are railroaded by the big white brass. The review board is all-white.

A NEGRO REPORTER, concluding a cross-country tour of Army installations, recently wrote: "The only place in the world where the U. S. uniform can be insulted with impunity is in the southern states of the United States." News items from the Negro press fully document this statement. Just two weeks ago 21 Negro soldiers, headed for Korea, refused to sit in the rear of a bus in Nashville. White military policemen arrested the entire group and escorted them, under guard, to St. Louis. These incidents of humiliation and violence, too numerous to mention, will not be covered up by the Army announcement.

An official of the NAACP in Washington greeted the Army directive and declared it "will knock the props from under much of the Anti-American propaganda in Korea." That may be true. It may be good public relations in Korea and Japan. But it's quite another matter to a Negro soldier who is offered the prospect of manhood only when he becomes the occupant of a Korean foxhole.

### PRICES TOO HIGH

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (FP).—Five out of seven consumers think this is a bad time to buy. The reason: prices are too high, reports the University of Michigan research center.



## ARMY BRASS PERILS TRUCE

(Continued from Page 3)

gotiators. But the Ce Soir correspondent reportedly said that the United Nations delegation wanted a demarcation line farther north than the present battleline. He charged that the UN negotiators had proposed a line some 80 miles above the 38th Parallel.

THE KOREANS and Chinese, though holding to the latter view, are still restraining their forces, giving every opportunity to the UN negotiators to modify their demands. Chinese spokesmen point out that although hundreds of planes have been contributed to the Korean and Chinese Volunteer forces by public subscription of the Chinese people, these planes have been kept on the ground during the truce negotiations.

However, the Chinese and Koreans warn against misinterpreting their willingness to negotiate a truce as a sign of weakness. A flood of propaganda to this effect has been coming out of Tokyo, repeating the old MacArthur line which events so forcefully exploded.

ANTI-PEACE utterances from the highest civilian and military authorities coincide with unofficial views of an extremely inflammatory character. Both General MacArthur and Senator Robert A. Taft, two of the Truman Administration's "loyal opposition" critics, have disparaged the truce negotiations. Another Truman "critic," Sen. Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, recently suggested in a na-

## Korea GI's Root for Ceasefire

American GI's up in the Korea hills are almost unanimously hoping and praying that the cease fire negotiations at Kaesong are successful, a press service correspondent reported.

Sgt. Edwin R. Jarrett of Paragould, Ark., back from a patrol action in which one was killed and five, including himself,

wounded, observed.

"I sure hope they can do something over there at Kaesong."

Stretcher bearer Antonio Limas of Santa Barbara, Cal., put in fervently, "I am praying they can."

PFC David W. Boyle, in another sector, said, "Correspondent, huh? What's going on at

Kaesong? What about this agenda thing—does it mean that when they have agreed upon what points make the agenda they have agreed on the whole agenda? We are kind of hungry for information up here."

Sgt. Eugene Washawsky of Burlington, Vt. put in his thoughts. "Doesn't look to me like our side is trying very

hard," he observed, "On all the small disputed points so far we have made the Communists back up. To my way of thinking a compromise means both sides have got to give a little. Maybe these Communists will get tired of having to back down on every little point and then where will your cease fire be?"

## Public Pressure Forcing Action on Cicero Mobsters

CHICAGO.

STATE'S ATTORNEY BOYLE and Cook County Sheriff Babb bent before public pressure this week to admit they had "sufficient evidence" to prosecute fomenters of the anti-Negro mob outbreak which wrecked a 20-flat building in the town of Cicero three weeks ago.

The two officials gave no indication of when they would act, or whom they would indict.

While several National Guard units remained at the scene of the violence, a broad cross-section of organizations throughout greater Chicago acted to back up the fight of bus-driver Harvey Clark, Jr. to return his family to the flat the mobsters had torn apart.

FROM THE NAACP came a donation of \$2,000 to help the Clark family restore part of the \$2,500 worth of new furniture destroyed by the hoodlums.

From 20 Catholic laymen in

Cicero came an appeal, mailed to fellow Catholics in the area, condemning the violence against the Clark family, and urging personal contributions to make restitution for the damage incurred against their property.

Meetings called by the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, District 1, numerous other labor and community groups, discussed aid for the Clarks' court battle suing the town of Cicero for \$200,000, and asking for injunctions against Cicero officials who were trying to prevent repair of the wrecked apartment building by ordering it boarded up.

George C. Adams, attorney for the Clarks, revealed that building contractors willing to restore the building had been refused loans by local banks, and insurance firms continued to reject applications to insure the building. One contractor, Adams said, had been threatened with bodily harm should he undertaken the work.

The Clark family, heartened by

the support from white as well as Negro citizens, remained steadfast in their determination to make the Cicero flat their home.

### There's No Letup In Rise of Food Prices

CHICAGO.—The steady upward movement of prices of essential commodities is continuing unabated in Chicago according to the latest bulletin of the U. S. Department of Labor.

In the month preceeding mid-June, consumer prices advanced 0.2 percent. Biggest advances in food prices were for eggs, meats, poultry and fish.

During the three-month period from mid-March to mid-June, the rent index for Chicago increased by 1.0 percent.

## Dodge, Ford Workers in 2 States Vote on Strike Against Speedup

DETROIT, Mich. — Strike votes by 30,000 Dodge Chrysler workers, and several thousand Ford workers in the Monroe, Mich., and Louisville, Ky., plants are being taken as rank and file struggle against speedup continues. Some 30,000 Dodge UAW-CIO mem-

bers returned to work after 5,000 voted last Saturday to terminate a four-day strike and take an official strike vote Friday, Aug 3, involving the entire 30,000 workers. The strike last week was led by trim shop workers fighting an increase in production from five to eight jobs an hour, which was to be the speeded up pattern for 200 other classifications, according to company plans.

Five shop leaders have been fired in the Dodge strike. The meeting last Saturday that voted to return, voted also not to grant any increase in production and to fight immediately if anyone is "disciplined." Two international UAW vice-presidents, Richard T. Gosser and Norman Matthews, who berated the workers for struggling against speedup, were booed the entire 10 minutes of their speeches.

Workers at the Ford Wheel Plant in Monroe, Mich., have voted for strike action against speedup. Authorization from the International UAW for a strike in

Louisville, Ky., is awaited by workers there. In both cases the issue is speedup which Ford has been accelerating for months. Ford threatens to do a "Hudson" and send all his workers home if a strike hits.

### Rally Aug. 7 to Hear Peace Delegates

A reception-rally for the delegates to the recent Chicago Peace Conference will be held August 7, at 6:30 p.m. by the Garment Labor Peace Committee, at the Hotel Diplomat.

Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of the American Women for Peace will be the main speaker to be joined by several of the 25 delegates that represented the garment workers in Chicago.

The Committee has been holding weekly noon-day meetings in the garment area featuring prominent fighters for peace as speakers.

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# JERSEYANS URGED TO LEND MONEY NOW FOR BAIL NEED

NEWARK. — Martha Stone, chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party, this week called on "all decent Jerseyans, regardless of political belief, to invest in the U. S. Constitution" by providing bail for Americans singled out for persecution under the Smith Thought Control Act and its counterpart, the New Jersey "subversion" statutes.

Miss Stone lauded the action of Miss Helen L. Alfred of South Orange, who posted \$10,000 bail for Simon W. Gerson, New York Communist legislative representative, after the Justice Department scrapped the Bill of Rights by refusing to accept bail put up by the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

"Although she is not a Communist, Miss Alfred stepped forward and provided bail because she believes in the guarantees of the U. S. Constitution," Miss Stone said. "In these times, many more courageous Americans like her are needed to safeguard democracy."

"Jerseyans should have no illusions about J. Edgar Hoover's fascist plans excluding our state," Miss Stone pointed out. "Those plans can be upset and the government's trend toward fascism can be reversed by an aroused citizenry demanding a return to democracy."



MARTHA STONE

"One of the warmakers' fondest dreams is that the American people will cringe before their witch-hunt hysteria. Both the dream and the hysteria can be smashed by the democratic resistance of the people. I urge all decent Jerseyans, regardless of political belief to invest in the U. S. Constitution by standing ready to provide bail guaranteed in the Constitution's Bill of Rights," Miss Stone said.

"The Smith Act has as much chance of sticking as the anti-Jefferson Alien and Sedition Acts or the Fugitive Slave Act. Courageous action now can bring about its early repeal and a return to Constitutional democracy."

## She Knows What Her Father Fought For

Miss Helen Alfred of South Orange used to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution. She doesn't any more—but she hasn't forgotten the democratic principles of the Bill of Rights for which her ancestors fought.

That is why she stepped forward two weeks ago and offered half her small fortune to guarantee bail for Simon W. Gerson, New York State legislative director of the Communist Party, indicted under the Smith Thought Control Act.

The Newark Star-Ledger could not quite understand Miss Alfred's willingness to back up her democratic principles with cold cash. So they sent a reporter around to her home to find out why she posted \$10,000 bail for Gerson.

He found Miss Alfred's motive very simple—too simple, possibly, for the Star-Ledger to understand. "Bail should be easily available, as stated in the Constitution," Miss Alfred explained.

To Star-Ledger readers, the answer was like a breath of fresh air in a paper that has devoted headline after headline to aiding the Department of Justice conspiracy to stifle the Bill of Rights.

"Si Gerson is a good friend of mine," Miss Alfred—who isn't a Communist by any means—told the reporter. "He's a very fine, intelligent man of high integrity and humor."

Sixty-two years old, Miss Alfred first met Gerson in 1933 when the indicted Communist leader was handling publicity for the National Public Housing Committee. "I've kept in touch with Si and his wife, Sophie, through the years," she said. "They have two nice children."

Daughter of the late Almon S. Alfred, Miss Alfred said she has always been interested in public housing, peace and civil liberties. So, naturally, when she appeared to post bail for Gerson, U. S. Attorney S. J. Mollo asked her suspiciously if she "knew any other Communists."

Gerson's bail was originally posted by the Civil Rights Bail Fund and then by his wife from loans made by unnamed private individuals—conservative newspaper reporters, former city officials and other friends of Gerson. Government attorneys forced, rejection of both sources in their campaign to deny the right of bail and harass individual citizens who provide bail in the witchhunt prosecution.

Miss Alfred doesn't harass. She told the Star-Ledger: "My family came over from England 300 years ago to escape persecution."

And the initials "D.A.R.", after all, stand for Daughters of the American Revolution.

### FIGHT POLICE CENSORS

LOS ANGELES. (FP).—A broad campaign is shaping up against a proposed ordinance that would let the police censor all handbills.

## RIEVE FRONTS FOR WAGE-FREEZE BOARD, BRUSHES OFF WOOL WORKERS' DEMANDS

PASSAIC. — Anger is mounting among CIO wool workers here at the brushoff their union delegates drew in Washington from Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union of America, on failure of the Wage Stabilization Board to okay wage increases won by strike action four months ago.

A busload of 40 TWUA delegates went to Washington with petitions from more than 6,000 workers at Forstmann's, Botany and New Jersey Gera demanding immediate approval of their 10-cent hourly wage increase and pension plan.

The delegation, headed by Michael Timko and Patrick Stout, TWUA Joint Board business agents, together with the presidents of the three big wool locals, was told by Rieve to "take it easy on the pressure."

The TWUA president is a "labor member" of President Truman's Wage Stabilization Board. Defending the board because of the "big backlog of cases to be processed," Rieve said cotton and rayon wages would have to be taken up before wool. The Passaic Valley TWUA delegates pointed out that there is a November deadline after which the wool workers will lose their retroactive pay if the increase has not been approved by WSB by that time.

Asked if the wage raise would be "processed" by then, Rieve said he could make no promises. The delegation also saw New Jersey Rep. Windel and a spokesman for Rep. Canfield, both of whom assured the wool workers they "favored" the increase.

## Public Hearing Forces Pool To End Hightstown Jimcrown

HIGHTSTOWN. — New Jersey's first public hearing under the anti-discrimination statute ended in victory here this week when the Hightstown Swimming "Club" was ordered to stop barring Negroes from its pool.

Parents of five Negro children had brought charges against Sam Sukup, owner of the pool, after he refused to admit the children on phony grounds that he was operating a "private club."

The ruling by Education Commissioner John H. Bosshart, in charge of discrimination cases under the statute, requires "full and equal privileges in the pool to all persons" and specifically orders an end to discrimination against Negroes.

# 'Subversive' Frame Dies in Jury Room

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—The Union County Grand Jury has completed its May calendar—and declined to come up with indictments of any of the 10 persons arrested here last winter on charges of violating New Jersey's "subversion" statute.

Refusal of the jury to indict the 10 was hailed as a "vindication of the Bill of Rights" by Morton Stavits, attorney for nine of the Jerseyans arrested for distributing peace and civil liberties leaflets at the Singer Sewing Machine Co. shopgate.

The leaflet prosecutions were expected by state and municipal authorities to set the stage for witchhunts under the state's "subversion" law, passed during the hysteria of World War I and never repealed.

Among the 10 persons against whom the jury declined to act is Charles Nusser, secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, who was originally held in \$30,000 bail here for distributing a leaflet calling for an end to the war in Korea.

The other nine were arrested—also for "subversion"—when they distributed a Civil Rights Congress leaflet protesting the police action against Nusser.

Charges against a tenth CRC defendant, Lewis Moroze, secretary of the New Jersey civil rights organization, were dropped in February in habeas corpus proceedings before Superior Court Judge Cleary.

Attorney Stavits said that while it is "theoretically possible" for the prosecution to seek indictments from another Grand Jury, "the law so clearly favors these defendants that any further action against them would fly in the face of all legal precedent."

## Newark Rally Hears Delegates Report on Chi. Peace Congress

By RUTH ADDINGTON

NEWARK.—An overflow crowd greeted Essex County delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress, together with the Rev. Willard Uphaus, national American Peace Crusade director, at a "Report Back" Rally in Ukrainian Hall here.

As the local delegates from unions, churches and women's groups poured out their impressions of the historic Chicago peace gathering, the audience could see the rank and file of America in motion—the men and women, the youth, the workers, the courageous Negro and white fighters who would gather thousands around them to lead our country to peace.

A Negro fur worker delegate told how he had been moved to see a busload of Negro and white delegates together from Louisiana, his home state. Several of them outlined the important role women played at the Congress, stressing the unity of Negro and white women in working for a goal that touches the hearts of women everywhere.

Rev. Uphaus said the Peace Congress and the activity flowing out of it were "beyond his fondest expectations." He pointed out peace work is the most patriotic activity any American can be engaged in, and that peace is America's only real defense.

Young Voices for Freedom, a cultural youth group, entertained with songs, dances and a dramatic presentation, "Nat Turner," which was warmly received.

The rally of 200 voted a resolution to President Truman, urging an immediate cease-fire and quick negotiations for peace in Korea.

## From Driscoll to Talmadge —One Negro's Life

CAMDEN.—In a sneaky lynch play from New Jersey's Gov. Alfred Driscoll to Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge, a young Negro who successfully defended himself against a lynch attempt four years ago faces death next month.

The Negro, 29-year old Gus Davidson, was turned over here to a Georgia sheriff after Gov. Driscoll refused to remove his okay of extradition papers. Davidson is charged with "murder" in connection with the death of Olin Sands, a white planter in Troup County, Ga., May 4, 1947.

Eye-witness reports are that Sands died by a bullet from his own gun while beating the Negro with it.

After Sands' death Troup County authorities launched a reign of terror in the Negro community of La Grange. Gus Davidson's brother, Willie Davidson, was beaten so severely that an arm and a leg were broken.

Henry Gilbert, one of Troup County's most successful Negro farmers and treasurer-deacon of Union Springs Baptist Church, was arrested for Sands' death May 19, 1947. Two weeks later his wife was notified he had been "shot while trying to escape." The body of the "shot" man showed his head had been beaten to a pulp.

Davidson, who at first escaped the lynch fury, was finally tracked down here by FBI agents. In Camden County Court Judge Bartholomew Sheehan ruled the Georgia officials' case was "just." And Gov. Driscoll stamped his approval on it by signing the extradition papers.

### TRUCKERS WIN

INDIANAPOLIS (FP).—A four-day strike against Sprout & Davis, major trucking firm, won new grievance machinery and similar settlement was expected in a strike against the Foster Freight Lines.

### FARM INCOME DROPS

Net income realized by farmers declined by more than one-fourth from 1947 to 1950.

## A Letter from Collis English in Jail



Collis English

TRENTON.—"Because there are people like you who are helping us get our freedom," Collis English has written to a member of District 65, Distributive Workers Union, "we know that not only will we be free, but others also." English and Ralph Cooper are the two members of the Trenton Six who were convicted on a frameup charge.

English wrote, in a letter made public by the Civil Rights Congress:

"Dear Friend: I am very pleased to hear from you and to know that there are people like you. . . . Because there are people like you who are helping us get our freedom, we know that not only will we be free, but others also. In that way we will be able to protect our laws, and keep them for future generations. Generations which will love our country as we love it now."

"So I am very proud to be an American and proud to have fought for this country that I love. There may be some way that people will come to understand our race, and other races of people. I thank you and others very much for writing, and hope to hear from you as often as you are able to write. Your letters gave us a lot of courage. It is good to know that there are people who still believe in us, and believe that all men are equal."

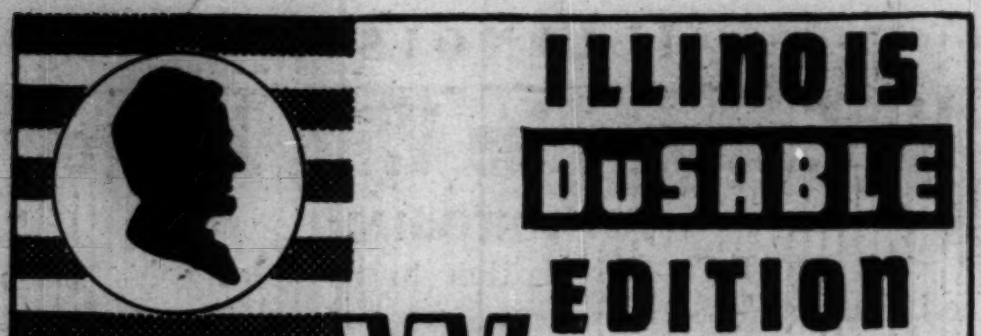
"So I close now. May God bless you."

"COLLIS ENGLISH."



Ralph Cooper





# The Worker

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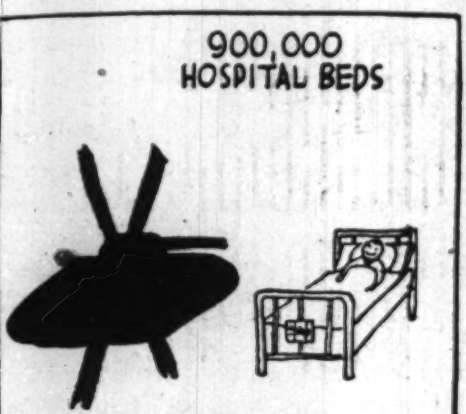
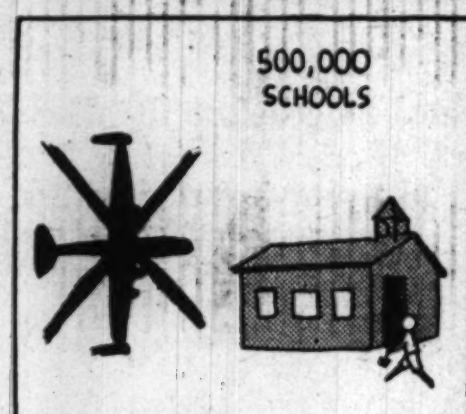
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## Where Do Cicero Employers Stand on Jimcrow Issues?

The factories in this lily-white community have a long history of anti-union conniving and violence. All the big shops discriminate. See Page 2

## Tenants Tell Gov. Stevenson: Act to Save Rent Controls

Tenant Council leaders want a special session of the state legislature to pass bill enabling towns and cities to adopt own rent laws. See Page 2



# WHAT TRUMAN'S ARMS BUDGET COULD BUY

— See Page 4 —

# ARMY BRASS PERILS CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA

— See Page 3 —

## 'For the Crime' of Editing Papers

THE TRUMAN-WALL ST. government widened its attack on the freedom of the press last Thursday, when FBI men seized Al Richmond, executive editor of the San Francisco Daily People's World, and Philip (Slim) Connelly, the paper's Los Angeles editor.

The two veteran West Coast newspapermen thus joined John Gates, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, as targets of the government's attack on elementary democratic rights. Gates is now serving a five-year prison term in Atlanta Penitentiary under a Smith Act frameup conviction.

The unprecedented nature of this jailing of newspaper editors for the crime of holding opinions contrary to official policies was recognized by the New York Post, which, in a sharply-worded editorial, asserted that "The prosecutions are aimed at men's words and thoughts, not at their deeds."

THE SCOPE of the Justice Department's new move to silence any and all newspapers which speak up for peace was revealed by the indictments handed down against the California 12. The latter were "accused" of having taken part in a "conspiracy" to

### WEST COAST INDICTMENT CHARGES FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT EDITORS ARE "ACCUSED OF WRITING ARTICLES" FOR NEWSPAPER

"write and cause to be written articles . . ." in the Daily Worker and People's World and other publications. The indictment falsely alleged that the two newspapers carried such articles "teaching and advocating the necessity of overthrowing and destroying the government of the U. S. by force and

violence." This charge was flatly refuted by Supreme Court Justice Jackson, who later voted to uphold the Smith Act, when he declared Sept. 25, 1950 of "articles or editorials" written by the 11 Communist leaders in the Daily Worker "do not contain any ad-

vocacy of violent overthrow of the Government. . . ." The California indictments otherwise followed the now regularized Justice Department pattern of charging workingclass leaders with such "crimes" as he "did attend and participate in a meeting."

THE PEOPLE'S WORLD is a widely-known West Coast daily progressive newspaper, respected in labor circles for its consistent support of trade union causes.

Richmond, 37, has been editor of the paper since its inception in 1939, except for the time he served in the U. S. armed forces. FBI men operating without warrants invaded the main office of the People's World to arrest Richmond at his desk.

OTHER FBI AGENTS seized Philip Connelly as he was leaving home. The Los Angeles editor of the People's World is widely known throughout the country as a newspaperman and trade union leader. He was a founder of the American Newspaper Guild on the West Coast and was also president of the California State CIO.

Demonstrating the Truman government's contempt for the freedom of the press, some 20 FBI hirelings swarmed over the People's World premises at 590 Folsom St., disrupting the newspaper's activities. One burly agent stood over the switchboard and prevented the paper from getting or receiving calls. Mobs of other FBI agents took over the adjoining streets.



Six of the 12 California workingclass leaders now in jail as a result of the government's latest Smith Act persecutions. Left to right: Ernest Fox, Loretta Starvus Stack, Albert J. Lima, Rude Lambert and Al Richmond. Picture was made as they awaited arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Francis St. John Fox in San Francisco.



# Where Do Cicero Bosses Stand?

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—If racism is a disease, Cicero was infected long before the disgraceful attack was unleashed against the family of Harvey E. Clark, Jr.,

The infection spread from the Cicero plants where many townspeople work—cor-

## PROTEST ANTI-SEMITIC FILM AT NEIGHBORHOOD THEATERS

CHICAGO.—Community groups this week continued a boycott against the British film, *Oliver Twist*, which contains a violent slander against the Jewish people in its presentation of the character, Fagin.

### There's No Letup In Rise of Food Prices

CHICAGO.—The steady upward movement of prices of essential commodities is continuing unabated in Chicago according to the latest bulletin of the U. S. Department of Labor.

In the month preceeding mid-June, consumer prices advanced 0.2 percent. Biggest advances in food prices were for eggs, meats, poultry and fish.

During the three-month period from mid-March to mid-June, the rent index for Chicago increased by 1.0 percent.

In spite of the refusal of city-wide leaders of the American Jewish Congress to make the ban official, local groups are campaigning against the film at neighborhood theaters where it is currently showing.

The North Side Chapter of the AJC took a strong stand against the film. The Anti-Defamation League also declared the portrayal of Fagin, a vile caricature of the Jewish people such as anti-Semites frequently use in their publications.

The film was condemned especially because it is meant to appeal to a large extent to audiences of children, who might receive false and lasting impressions of the Jewish people which might warp their thinking and make them prey to racist ideology.

The film, a J. Arthur Rank production, was condemned wherever it appeared, in England, in Canada and in this country.

porations which for the most part have held a strict jimcrow line as far as they were able to.

In many Cicero plants, Negroes were hired for the first time during the early years of World War II, under conditions of a labor shortage and a federal FEPC.

THE MYTH of Negro "inferiority" was created by keeping Negro workers in the lowest paid and most menial jobs. And no sooner was the war over than many Cicero employers began to eliminate Negroes from their plants, restoring them to their lily-white status.

Cicero is an important industrial town, rated second only to Chicago in this state. It has large steel-fabricating plants, forge shops and foundries, electrical appliance manufacturing.

Plants such as Danly Machine Specialties, Conlon Washing Machine, Sunbeam, Crown Stove are lily-white.

OTHER CICERO PLANTS have a long history of anti-union conniving and violence. In many cases, this anti-union activity centered around attempts to split the

## TENANTS TELL GOVERNOR: ACT TO SAVE RENT CONTROL

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council acted this week to stop rent hikes threatening over 800,000 families in this city as a result of the watered-down rent control law enacted by the "Soak the Poor" session of Congress in its final hours.

Council leaders asked Gov. Adlai Stevenson to call a special session of the Illinois Legislature for passage of a bill enabling Illinois cities to adopt their own rent control legislation.

Tenants face mass evictions and housing hardships unequalled in Chicago's history unless state and city officials take steps within their power to ban both increases and evictions," declared Mrs. Willye Jeffries, acting chairman of the tenants' organization.

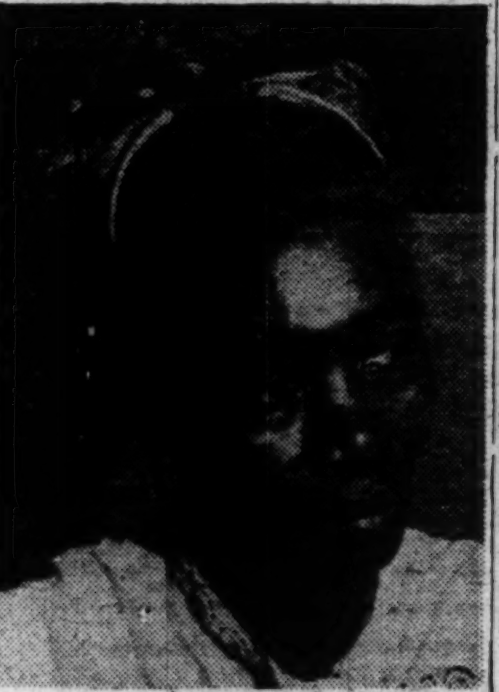
Congressional committees meeting to iron out "differences" on the rent and price control bill had agreed to permit 20 percent raises over 1947 rents and to decontrol all so-called "apartment hotel" dwellings. Rent-gougers throughout the city, and particularly on the South Side, where overcrowding is most severe, have made a fortune in recent years through conversion of larger apartment buildings into "apartment hotels," by throwing sticks of furniture into cut-up units.

To guarantee real estate interests a continuing crisis market in which to fleece renters, Congress also voted last week to curtail vir-

tually all new public housing in the nation. The lawmakers used the same "National Defense" ax with which they had whittled away living standards and civil rights to chop down the quarter of a million housing units voted by the previous Congress, reducing the number to a total of 5,000 for the nation.

A Chicago Housing Authority spokesman told this paper: "This brings public housing in Chicago to a standstill. We could not proceed with even one of the several projects approved by the City Council last year, because our smallest project would exceed our quota under this decision."

The Tenants and Consumers Council urged Chicagoans to back up its demands on the Governor with personal messages to Stevenson and their State Representatives and Senators, urging emergency action to guarantee re-control of all housing; no increases; no evictions, and strong penalties for landlord violators.



MRS. WILLYE JEFFRIES

### MELLON EMPIRE

According to the Natl. Resources Committee, the Mellon financial interests include companies with assets totaling nearly \$6 billion at the end of 1948.



unity of Negro and white workers.

The two biggest plants in town—Western Electric and GE Hotpoint—are strongholds of the open-shop maintaining company unions.

Other employers have followed this example—or tried to. Some of the most bitter labor struggles in this entire area have taken place in Cicero.

THERE WAS, for example, a clear-cut employers' conspiracy to eliminate from the town the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. This is a fighting union which prides itself, among other things, on its uncompromising fight for the rights of Negro workers.

In the Spring of 1949, a bitter struggle broke out at the Elkay Mfg. Co. which makes stainless steel kitchen fixtures. It was a lockout, instituted by the company when UE Local 1119 asked to reopen negotiations on its contract.

In the weeks that followed, the UE workers came under assault by squads of gangsters (for which Cicero is notorious), police brutality, court injunctions and every other form of intimidation.

In the end, 26 UE members and leaders, Negro and white, were arrested on frameup charges, facing prison terms and blacklisted from employment in the town.

AT THE SUNBEAM CORP., the UE, which maintained a majority in the plant, was ousted by the management. Sunbeam flatly refused to abide by a Labor Board ruling that it must bargain with UE.

Today the UE still has contract relations only with the Danly Ma-

## No Compromise With Jimcrow

### AN EDITORIAL

A READER has written to us voicing his sharp criticism and disagreement with the housing policy of the recent American Peace Crusade held in Chicago. We have, of course, asked this reader to direct his criticism to the APC, which is a peace movement independent of this paper.

Nonetheless, we wish to make our position quite clear on the reader's criticism, which was, in effect, that the APC had no business sending Negro delegates to be housed in homes, such as on Emerald Street, where "it is to be expected that trouble might start."

The position of the Illinois-DuSable Worker, which has a long record of fighting for equal rights and against white supremacy ideas, is one which defends and commends the policy of the Peace Crusade, and disagrees with this particular reader.

THE RESPONSIBILITY for the Emerald Street attack upon the home of a white worker because he gave housing to Negro peace delegates must rest squarely on the anti-democratic, fascist-like ideas and actions organized by such vile groups as the Klan, the White Circle League, etc. In no wise can the responsibility be placed on organizations which adhere to democratic practices and principles, which uphold the democratic institutions of our country, be it the Peace Crusade or any other organization.

The criticism made by the reader only plays into the hands of the fascist elements in our city who, like Hitler, would perpetuate the shameful Ghetto and its firetraps for eternity. The criticism is particularly out of place at a time when the Negro people of our city are displaying tremendous courage against heavy attacks in their efforts to break down the walls of housing jimcrow.

NO MATTER how much one may disagree with the political views of Harvey E. Clark, Jr., one must apply and commend his great courage in persisting in his right to live in Cicero.

More than that (for applause is not enough) one must support the Clark family and the Negro people in general in their just and valiant struggle for equal and democratic housing in particular and for equal rights in general.

Further, this fight must be seen as a fight of direct concern to white workers, for their own best interests are at stake. White workers may expect to make no lasting gains so long as their Negro brothers are kept in an inferior status in any way whatsoever.

We commend the American Peace Crusade for persisting in a democratic housing policy and hope that its example will be emulated by the labor movement and peoples' organizations.



chine Specialties Co., in Cicero. But here too the union was forced into a bitter five-week strike last year in order to maintain itself.

The CIO United Auto Workers Local 453 has contracts with National Malleable, Maremont and Crown Stove. However, this local with a large Negro membership has never been able to break through the jimcrow ban at Crown Stove.

DURING WORLD WAR II, Cicero employers helped to perpetuate the unwritten law that no Negro stay in Cicero overnight. They issued special passes to Negro workers who worked night shifts and over-time, passes to ex-

plain why these Negro workers were on Cicero streets past the "curfew" hour.

When the racist rioting broke out on July 10 at the Clark home, many employers saw this as their opportunity to drive a wedge between Negro and white workers. Many firms told their Negro employees to stay home, including the big Ceco Steel plant.

While thousands of Negro workers are needed by Cicero employers in their plants, they have been told in effect: "You're welcome—not to live, not to become part of this community, not to join organizations or trade unions—just to do your day's work and return to the Ghetto."

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**The Worker**

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.



## Public Pressure Forcing Action on Cicero Mobsters

CHICAGO. STATE'S ATTORNEY BOYLE and Cook County Sheriff Babb bent before public pressure this week to admit they had "sufficient evidence" to prosecute fomenters of the anti-Negro mob outbreak which wrecked a 20-flat building in the town of Cicero three weeks ago.

The two officials gave no indication of when they would act, or whom they would indict.

While several National Guard units remained at the scene of the violence, a broad cross-section of organizations throughout greater Chicago acted to back up the fight of bus-driver Harvey Clark, Jr. to return his family to the flat the mobsters had torn apart.

FROM THE NAACP came a donation of \$2,000 to help the Clark family restore part of the \$2,500 worth of new furniture de-

stroyed by the hoodlums.

From 20 Catholic laymen in Cicero came an appeal, mailed to fellow Catholics in the area, condemning the violence against the Clark family, and urging personal contributions to make restitution for the damage incurred against their property.

Meetings called by the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, District 1, numerous other labor and community groups, discussed aid for the Clarks' court battle, suing the town of Cicero for \$200,000, and asking for injunctions against Cicero officials who were trying to prevent repair of the wrecked apartment building by ordering it boarded up.

George C. Adams, attorney for the Clarks, revealed that building contractors willing to restore the

building had been refused loans by local banks, and insurance firms continued to reject applications to insure the building. One contractor, Adams said, had been threatened with bodily harm should he undertaken the work.

The Clark family, heartened by the support from white as well as Negro citizens, remained steadfast in their determination to make the Cicero flat their home.

### NEWSMEN WIN

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Editorial employees of the Oregon Journal and the Portland Oregonian won a 5 percent increase, in an arbitration award accepted by the Portland Newspaper Guild, CIO.

### WOODWORKERS PARLEY

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—The International Woodworkers (CIO) convene in Denver October 5.

## Seek to Cancel Bail, Put Nelson in Prison

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

THE FRAMEUP "SEDITION" TRIAL entered its eighth month last week as Prosecutor Loran Lewis was trying to cancel Steve Nelson's bail and throw him into prison.

Lewis—who had just lost the Democratic nomination for the District Attorneyship—was a bitter, lame duck politician.

Nelson, the former lieutenant colonel of the famous Abraham Lincoln Battalion, is lying on a sick bed in Philadelphia. He is slowly recuperating from six fractures and several severe internal injuries sustained in an automobile accident three months ago. He is officially severed from the "sedition" trial of Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen. But he is still under indictment and under \$10,000 bonds put up by the Civil Rights Congress.

Lewis asked the court to void Nelson's Civil Rights Congress bail and to jail him unless he puts up \$25,000. The frameup prosecutor also brutally demanded that Nelson be taken from his Philadelphia sick bed and brought back to Allegheny County, whether he raises the \$25,000 or not. And he asked the court to reject any bonds from "Communists" or from anyone "directly or indirectly" connected with Communists.

JUDGE HENRY X. O'BRIEN at once issued an order directing Nelson or his representative to "show cause" why he should not give \$25,000 bail. The hearing on the "show cause" order is set for Aug. 9.

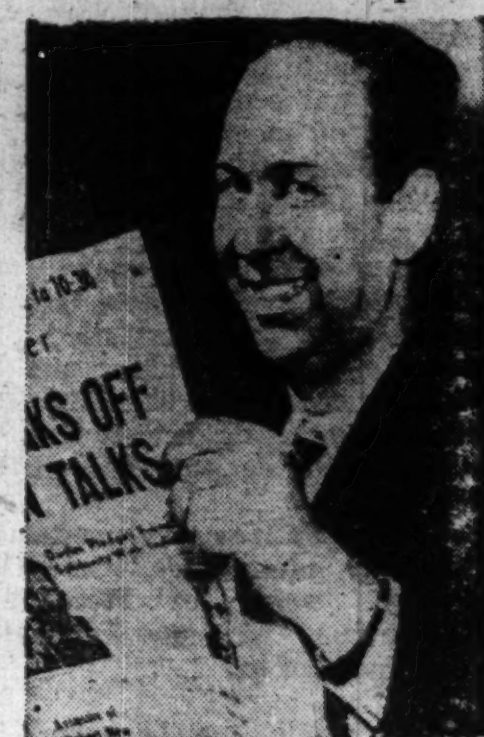
Witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno quickly offered to "testify" against Nelson at the hearing.

Andy Onda denounced Lewis' move as "cruel persecution." Onda pointed out that the prosecutor knew that Nelson was crippled and suffering and unable to travel.

THE DEFENSE of Onda and Dolsen had been scheduled to open last week. The opening was delayed, however, while the jury heard much of the most vicious frameup testimony against the defendants read to it for a second time.

Some 200,000 words of the most inflammatory, false and prejudicial stuff in the trial was re-read to the jury by the order of Judge O'Brien.

This testimony had been given by Judge Musmanno and by the stoolpigeons Matt Cvetic, Paul Crouch and Manning Johnson several months ago. It slanderously accused Nelson of being a "spy" without giving any evidence of es-



STEVE NELSON

pionage. It accused Communist schools of teaching violence. And it was full of invented "force and violence" talk attributed to Nelson and other members of the Communist Party.

All this rubbish had been admitted into the record by O'Brien several months ago over the protests of defense counsel. O'Brien finally admitted—in the jury's absence—last month that it was "irrelevant."

THE JUDGE, however, directed that this stuff be re-read to the jury last week. Why? So that they could be instructed to disregard it. He gave them no explanation as to why they should disregard it. Defense Counsel John T. McTernan protested that the stuff was too "inflammatory" and "prejudicial" to read. The judge overruled him and required McTernan himself to do the reading, which took several days.

Judge O'Brien, of course, should have granted and thrown out the whole shoddy thought control case as the defense asked him to do, when he finally threw out the 200,000 words.

The jury has been absent from the court for six weeks. It has heard little testimony for nearly three months before the present readings of the Musmanno, Cvetic, Crouch and Johnson falsehoods began.

Funds are needed more than ever by the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frameup Victims, Pat Cush, chairman, P. O. Box 502.

## HARASS WIFE OF FRAMED NEGRO LIEUTENANT

BORROWED TO SEE HUSBAND, HER RELIEF NOW THREATENED

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of framed Negro Lieut. Leon Gilbert, is being harassed by Pennsylvania relief officials because she borrowed money from a friend for an emergency trip to Camp Cooke, Cal., to see her imprisoned husband.

Destitute since her husband was railroaded by an all-white court-martial for not sending Negro troops into a Korean death trap, Mrs. Gilbert has been providing for her two small children, her aged mother and herself out of a \$21-a-month relief allotment.

The harassment of Lieut. Gilbert's impoverished family came to light here through a letter from York, Pa., relief officials to Mrs. Ethel A. Dunn, retired Negro county worker now active in the Veterans Service Center.

"CASE NO. 22276"

Referring to Mrs. Gilbert as "Case No. 22276," the letter from Thomas J. Fitzgerald, senior visitor for the York County Bureau of Assistance, quizzes Mrs. Dunn closely on Mrs. Gilbert's emergency trip, and demands an accounting of "the source of the funds, amount and any other information concerning the journey."

Mrs. Dunn had borrowed \$250 from a friend, Benjamin H. Sheldon, to lend to Mrs. Gilbert for the visit to her husband shortly after an appeal for reduction of his 20-year sentence was turned down by an Army board.

Mrs. Gilbert was able to see her framed husband for only a few hours and then, because her money had run out, she had to return almost immediately to Pennsylvania.

Decorated for bravery in World War II, Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to death by an all-white court-martial in Korea because he



Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left) and Tondalay.

had differed with his white commanding officer on the suicide mission assigned Negro soldiers in his platoon.

The death sentence was commuted to 20 years at hard labor after a storm of protest to President Truman.

## 45% of Families in Italy at Hunger Level

ROME, Italy (ALN). — Three-fourths of all Italian families have a standard of living which does not cover even their most elementary needs and 45 percent do not earn enough to buy the minimum necessary amount of food, Giuseppe di Vittorio, general secretary of the General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) said here.

Reporting to the CGIL central committee's meeting, Di Vittorio said his figures were based on a survey recently conducted by the Doxa Institute.

A resolution adopted by the CGIL committee said that contrary to optimistic statements by the government, the Italian economy is "characterized by a profound depression, stagnation of industrial production and agriculture, an increase of total and partial unemployment, the contrac-

tion of productive investments and a reduction in public works."

Among the fundamental causes of the growing economic depression, the CGIL said, are these:

The low purchasing power of workers and other sections of the population which fails to stimulate production.

The ban on trade with countries of eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Asia whose economies are complementary to Italy's.

The ever-growing dependence of the Italian economy on the U. S., to such a point that numerous Italian engineering and metallurgical plants have been shut down and dismantled while hundreds of billions of lire are spent on purchasing machinery in the U. S. and England.

Di Vittorio called on the entire

people "to join the great battle which coincides with the general struggle to save the independence of our country. It is necessary to mobilize all forces of the nation to defend, organize and develop our metallurgical and engineering industry, even in the south of Italy where the strengthening of this fundamental sector can signify the redemption and economic and social development of the most depressed areas in our country."

The CGIL warned that the policy of rearming will further worsen the already depressed situation and that a grave and imminent danger of inflation exists. This danger can only be averted, it said, by raising wages, providing jobs through expanding peacetime production and freeing Italian economy from its heavy armaments load.

## ILL. PEACE ASSEMBLY LAUNCHES CARD CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO. — Action following the Peace Congress held here last month was announced as the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade launched a mass postcard campaign to President Truman demanding immediate peace in Korea and Big Five negotiations.

A goal of 50,000 postcards for peace have been accepted by peace crusaders in neighborhoods, churches, shops and schools throughout Chicago.

The postcard, attractively designed in blue and white, pictures a dove of peace alongside the message which reads:

"Mr. President: I hope and pray that as head of our government you will do all in your power to assure full peace in Korea and the speedy return of our boys to their loved ones. I urge further that you help bring about talks between the major powers (U. S., Great Britain, France, USSR and China) to remove the threat of

atomic war which would not spare our cities and homes. Such discussions could lead to eventual disarmament and the promotion of higher living standards, fuller democracy, and a richer life for all peoples. Though the difficulties are great, I fervently hope you will take these steps for the security of America and in the interests of humanity."

Chicagoans were also urged this week to write, wire and visit their Congressmen to press for a cease-fire in Korea now.

Headed by Rev. Joseph Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, the Illinois delegation included one hundred from the downstate area, 150 youth and large Negro, labor and woman representation. Among the organizations sending delegates were churches, social clubs, a baseball team, mothers' organizations, religious and fraternal groups and community peace committees.



# ILLINOIS' PENSIONERS FIGHT TO CRACK '\$1-A-DAY' FREEZE

CHICAGO.—Can you live on a dollar a day?

If you can call it living, that's the amount being provided for Illinois' senior citizens on which to live out their days.

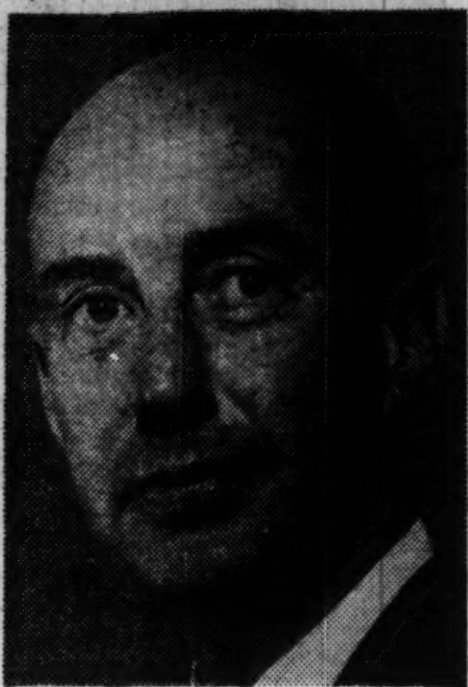
And yet, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson has vetoed a bill which would have provided a 10 percent increase in old age pensions.

THE GOVERNOR made a lengthy statement, "explaining" why he had vetoed the bill. It all added up to one thing—the state is on a war economy budget and there is no room for "frills" such as three adequate meals a day for 120,000 Illinois citizens on the old age assistance rolls.

Stevenson's veto message carried a lot of cynical speculation on whether the pensioners need the increase because of higher prices, or whether they are likely to need it even more desperately before 1953, when the legislature meets again.

"Nobody can say with certainty what the future holds," were the weighty words of Stevenson, "There may be more inflation—there may not be."

BUT while the Governor is



GOV. ADLAI STEVENSON

busy giving out these platitudes, virtual starvation haunts the senior citizens of this state, men and women who have spent a lifetime of toil and are today dependent on the state through no fault or desire of their own.

In the range of stipend provided for pensioners by various states, Illinois is today 26th on the list. The maximum amount that a pensioner can get is from \$70 to \$85 a month. And only one per-

cent get the maximum.

Most of the senior citizens get 80 cents to \$1 a day for three meals, clothing and all personal expenses. Many are compelled to live on \$23 a month, covering everything.

IN VETOING the bill, the Governor admitted that he was playing sordid politics. He charged the legislative group which passed the bill with trying to embarrass him, stating that their purposes were not "philanthropic."

But Illinois pensioners don't want philanthropy. They want a living stipend—and they are prepared to fight to get it.

Their first answer to the Governor was a picket line outside of the State Building at 160 N. LaSalle, organized by the Old Age Assistance Union.

Warren O. Lamson, president, spoke of this action as "the opening wedge in our fight." He told of Stevenson's startled reaction when he saw the picket line. He ducked into the building and ran up to his office.

SHORTLY afterwards a special investigator of the Illinois Public Aid Commission came and demanded that the pickets leave.

"He told us we were 'intimidating the Governor,'" said Lamson, "Imagine these people were 72 to 89 years old!"

The Old Age Assistance Union won a warm response with the leaflet they distributed condemning the Governor for his failure to provide anything in his budget to help the state's helpless.

"ALL DURING his administration, Stevenson has proven himself a determined enemy of the aged and the blind," Lamson declared. He pointed out that the IPAC has a surplus of more than \$8 million, accumulated from slashes and purges of the public assistance rolls. Stevenson wants this money returned to the state treasury to be used for other purposes instead of distributing it to the needy.

Lamson made a plea for the aid of the trade unions and other organizations in the fight of the pensioners for an increase in funds.

"The unions have learned the meaning of the war-borne wage freeze," said Lamson, "that freeze has been in effect against us for a long time—and our fight against it has actually become a matter of life and death."



DOWN MEANS UP—in Chicago! Latest Bureau of Labor Statistics figures (which usually understate the case for the people) reveal that while the cost of living nationally went down last month, it rose in Chicago!

The Chicago price index stood at 190.1 percent of the 1935-39 average, as compared with 185.2 for the rest of the nation!

FROM the horse's mouth: A release by the Chicago Area Rent Office cites the following statistics covering the period from Jan. 1 to April 30 of this year: Of 39,307 petitions for rent increases, the office approved 30,495, or 80%, averaging an increase of \$5.21 per month for each 50,121 tenants in Chicago.

During the same period, the Rent Office approved 3,435 eviction certificates out of 5,509 requested by landlords.

Question: Shouldn't the Chicago Real Estate Board pay the rent for the Chicago Area Rent Office?

THE LAST SESSION of the Illinois General Assembly scuttled every important labor bill which came before it. In addition to killing FEPC, the legislators defeated bills prohibiting discrimination in pay between the sexes for comparable work; providing for increases in benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Law, and under the Workmen's Occupational Disease Act, and a bill providing increased benefits under the Unemployment Compensation Act.

To top it off, they passed (and the Governor signed) a law barring from the ballot any future State candidates who refuse to sign a loyalty oath. ("Loyalty"—we must presume—to anti-FEPC, anti-labor records like their own!)

LOCAL trade unionists are discussing their own transportation formula, if appeals for relief from the high CTA fares fail: a campaign to boycott CTA facilities through establishment of car pools in hundreds of shops, as was done in World War II.

They estimate that 10,000 daily riders using the pools will make a powerful dent in the phony argument that CTA can't afford cheaper fares—5,000,000 rides less per year is something CTA can afford even less!

## Kennelly Has More Power in CTA Than He Lets On —And He Could Have Stopped the Fare Increase

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO. — The Mayor of Chicago could do plenty about CTA—if he wanted to. And he could have stopped the fare increase.

There is plenty of evidence to correct the impression—carefully planted by the City Hall—that Martin H. Kennelly is powerless in transit matters.

The fact is that the Mayor of Chicago appoints a majority of the seven-man CTA board. Three members are appointed by the Governor.

AND WITH A SPLIT apparently developing on the Board, Kennelly holds the trump cards.

Mass pressure against the fare increase has brought about the split in the CTA. One member, James R. Quinn, came out in opposition to the boost because he is a professional politician and knows what it means to buck the public will.

Another member of the board, Philip W. Collins, opposed the boost because he is a Republican and he is seeking political advantage out of the explosive CTA situation.

THE BALANCE-OF-POWER is in two seats on the board. One of those seats is vacant due to the death of a former member. It is up to Kennelly to appoint a replacement.

The other decisive post on the board is held by William W. Mc-

Kenna, a shadowy but important figure in Chicago politics.

McKenna is Kennelly's secretary. His actual work for the mayor is handling patronage matters—which means the dispensing of political jobs to the "faithful."

McKENNA came into notoriety very recently when a newspaper reporter learned that he does not take the CTA streetcar to work from his home at 9931 S. Hoyne. A police squad car is parked back of his home, picks him up each morning and takes him wherever he wants to go.

Now, that is not the prerogative of any ordinary party hack—mainly because there aren't enough squad cars to go around. But McKenna is a power at City Hall and has been for many years.

IN 1933 he was appointed to a big job in the smelly McCahey-Johnson school set-up, as an assistant to the president of the school board.

The McCahey-Johnson administration is commonly regarded as the most corrupt outfit ever to control a city's school system.

After it had run the Chicago school system into the ground to the point where the citizens were up in arms, the McCahey-Johnson crowd was thrown out of office.

MAYOR EDWARD J. KELLY then found a new job for McKenna in the City Hall, dishing out the patronage. In 1945, McKenna was appointed by Kelly as a member of the CTA board, still retaining his patronage job under the title of secretary to the Mayor.

When Kennelly came into office he inherited the leadership of the corrupt Democratic machine—and McKenna.

That brief history makes it clear that McKenna, the CTA board member is the same McKenna, the political wheelhorse. And McKenna's vote in the CTA board is Kennelly's vote.

ONE OTHER FACT indicates Kennelly's power in CTA matters. The chairman of the CTA board, Ralph Budd, is a Kennelly appointee, whose term expires next year.

Now, of course, the real control over the CTA is in the hands



MAYOR KENNELLY

of the LaSalle Street bankers. In devising CTA, they did delegate considerable power to the Mayor of Chicago and the Governor of Illinois, who jointly appoint the CTA board.

However, their confidence was not misplaced. Not with a Mayor who is a millionaire packinghouse executive and a Governor who is a former LaSalle Street banker.

## LABOR AND PROGRESSIVES ACT TO HALT FARE INCREASE

CHICAGO.—While city officials allegedly opposed to higher CTA fares faltered over legal action to halt the increases scheduled for Aug. 1, Chicago progressive moved ahead this week to block the raises approved by the Transit Board through court action.

Scheduled for hearing before Judge Roberts in the Special Remedies Court last Monday was a suit filed by Sidney L. Ordower, as an individual plaintiff and Executive Secretary of the Chicago Council for Labor Unity, to restrain the Chicago Transit Authority from putting any fare increases into effect. Joining as plaintiff in the injunction suit was William H. Miller, State Director of the Progressive Party of Illinois.

ORDOWER declared: "By their indignation the people of Chicago have prevented the bankers and politicians who run the CTA from putting a 20-cent fare across."

Charging that the boosts approved by the Board, which average 2 cents for every ride, would "steal food and rent money from working people who are main users of CTA," he pledged that the CCLU, which represents six



WILLIAM H. MILLER

trade unions with a total membership of 60,000, would "do everything in its power to stop this fare increase and to remove the financial and political parasites who now infect the CTA."

MILLER warned: "The decision of the Board indicates that there is another increase in the offing

around the first of the year. Fares will be up again, and riders will decrease," he predicted, "with CTA winding up with a modern system, but bankrupt."

The Progressive Party leader proposed an immediate session of the State Legislature to amend the Metropolitan Transit Act, completely overhauling the Transit System.

What's On?

### CHICAGO

HEAR REPORTS of the labor delegates to the American Peace Congress Friday evening, Aug. 3, at 8 p.m. YMCA Oriole Room, 828 S. Wabash. Auspices: Chicago Labor Conference for Peace.

A PARTY honoring Marion Perkins, outstanding Negro sculptor, winner of 1951 Paul Palmer Award. Saturday evening, Aug. 4, at 9 p.m. A piece of Perkins' sculpture to be raffled. Entertainment, food, drinks. At Tannenbaum's, 18 E. Chestnut. Donation \$1.00. Arranged by Civil Rights Congress.

CRC PICNIC Sunday, Aug. 12, Riverwood Grove, 6 miles east of Kankakee. One hour and 45 minutes drive in the country from Chicago over highway U.S. 54 to Kankakee. Left on highway 17 to Riverwood. Tickets 25c per person, children under six free. Chance for valuable prizes with each admission ticket. Buses available for parties of 45 or more. Further information. CRC office, 608 S. Dearborn St. Phone Harrison 7-6391.

ALL NATIONS FESTIVAL. Saturday, Oct. 6 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Cultural activities of all nations will be presented dealing with contributions of the foreign born as well as dramatizations. Arranged by Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

## Public Enemies in Public Office

By CARL HIRSCH

Editor, Illinois-DuSable Worker

The story that television didn't report. The story that the Kefauver committee would not touch. The story of organized crime in America.

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# BOSSSES USE WAR DRIVE IN ATTEMPT TO BUST AUTO WORKERS UNION

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Under the protection of Wall Street's war and armament program, the automobile companies have opened a widespread attack against working conditions in the plants against the CIO Auto Workers Union.

The resistance movement by the rank and file auto workers is being shot at by charges from the employer-dominated press that "disloyalty" abounds when jacked-up production standards are resisted.

"It's illegal" to strike, is another phony charge thrown out at the Dodge workers fighting a 25 to 50 percent speedup in the Trim shop. If not licked this will mean the discharge of 900 workers.

A redbaiting sneak attack also is launched at Local 600, Ford

Rouge, by the government and the National Labor Relations Board, which demand that all building officers and some 300 committeemen sign the anti-Communist Taft-Hartley affidavit.

AS A COVERUP "wildcat strikes," the employers charge, are holding up "defense work," while they themselves institute speedup that bypass all contract agreements. They then pass out disciplinary tickets to workers who simply can't make the new production standards. If a worker can't make the production arbitrarily set by plant supervision, then he is "wildcatting," and either disciplined or fired and the entire plant of 30,000 at Dodge Main, is sent home, day after day. This has a purpose. New cars

fill dealers' showrooms and storage places. Government Administrator Manny Fleishman of the National Production Authority summed up the situation: the shortage is more in cash customers than in materials for cars.

The example of that is seen with Hudson and its 32,000 unsold new cars, Kaiser-Frazier with a reported 65,000 unsold new cars, a nationwide total of all makes of unsold cars being between 500,000 and 600,000, plus 3½ million unsold used cars.

This gives the picture of the overproduced condition of the industry. Meanwhile, under the blows of the armament economy, workers' buying power gets even less as 100,000 are idle here and an estimated 100,000 more in other centers. Now short work weeks are here and General Mo-

tors lays off 350,000 for "one week."

THIS IS THE RESULT of Wall Street's war and armament economy impoverishment of the auto workers, joblessness, attacks on hard-won conditions and on the right to strike. The civil rights of the auto workers are endangered.

The war-supporting leadership of the UAW-CIO, led by President Walter Reuther, actually comes to the aid of management in attacks by doing absolutely nothing about the situation.

At the DeSoto Chrysler plant, where a constant speedup has raged for months of, at least 25 percent on many jobs, the International Executive Board, slapped an administrator over the local and threatens to fire stewards and

workers who don't make production. At Hudson, they tell 10,000 workers to "find other jobs" when 100,000 auto workers here are idle.

With no opposition from Reuther, the employers constantly attack shop conditions and try to destroy the union, its effectiveness and confidence of the workers in the union.

The Executive Board of Local 600, whose members are also victims of this employer attack this week again called upon Reuther to start to fight by issuing a call to a National Conference of auto workers to take up the entire question of speedup, layoffs, run-away shops, wage freeze and the high cost of living in order that a united front of all workers be centered around a program to beat back the attacks.

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## 5,000 Ford Workers Sign for Fair Employment Practices Law

DETROIT.—Some 5,000 Ford Rouge workers have signed petitions for a city FEPC ordinance. The signatures were obtained by teams outside the plant gates.

Close to the halfway mark of 30,000 signatures sought by the Detroit Negro Labor Council and other groups pushing the FEPC has been reached. A spokesman said that this week and next is the big push in all parts of the city.

The spokesman said that the example set by the giant Ford local leadership should be followed not only by labor people, but

everywhere. Teams of signature-getters from each of the 16 buildings in the Rouge plant worked all shifts getting signatures and will continue with another 10,000 signatures expected this week.

The FEPC campaign spokesman urged that churches be covered Sunday mornings; that communities be canvassed after work hours and in the evening and that housewives canvass weekend shoppers.

As a result of the city-wide movement the City Council last week received a delegation which presented then another FEPC or-

dinance and asked the Council to pass on it, without it going to the voters.

The ordinance was drafted and submitted by the Detroit Citizens Committee for Equal Employment Opportunities, organized, they said, solely to obtain passage of anti-discrimination legislation.

This committee said it had no connection with the Detroit Negro Labor Council and was not supporting the Council's petition campaign.

Petitions should be turned in to 260 E. Vernor Highway.

## WHAT THE GRAFT INVESTIGATIONS CONCEAL

(AN EDITORIAL)

DETROITERS recently saw two of the fastest hit-and-run Congressional investigations on record.

First Sen. Blair Moody blew into town to investigate alleged metal shortages supposedly responsible for layoffs in the auto industry.

Moody soon found that he was fooling around with "a hornet's nest." The metal shortage excuse of the auto manufacturers was as phony as a three-dollar bill.

The only shortage was a war-created one in the purchasing power of the American people. High prices, frozen wages and layoffs, created by the armaments economy, are wrecking the living standards of the auto workers.

THE FINGER OF GUILT pointed straight at the profiteering, warmongering auto monopolies.

Moody didn't wait long enough for that conclusion to become evident. He beat it out of town, but quick.

He was followed by a committee from the House that was investigating irregularities in war contracts handed out by the Detroit Ordinance Automotive Tank Center.

This committee got out of town even faster than Moody's. After two days, in which it had just barely begun to scratch the sur-

face of scandalous profiteering with the people's money, it packed up and left.

For this committee, too, was getting too close to certain truths about the whole armaments economy to suit the monopolies.

AT PRESENT Detroit has more than 100,000 unemployed, with more to come. In all shops there is the constant threat of layoffs. Speedup is running riot, with the bosses cracking the whip as never before since the union was organized.

All this, the bosses claim—echoed by the top officers of the UAW—is a necessary "sacrifice" for the war effort.

But that alibi is as phony as the one about the metal shortages. General Motors isn't "sacrificing" any of its billions in profits. I was revealed that the Detroit Tank Center alone handed out more than \$5,000,000,000 in war contracts.

Who got it?

The committee never asked that question. It raised a fuss about a couple of small-fry crooks and then took it on the lam before people got curious about the really big operators, the giants of the auto industry.

THE WAR ECONOMY has one purpose only—to try to save the

tottering economic structure of imperialism through war and preparation for war. There is only one intended beneficiary—the monopolists and their assorted lieutenants.

The fate of the common people of our nation, of the nation itself, and of humanity, plays no part in the thinking of the Wall Street bankers who run the show.

There is no external threat to our nation. The danger of war comes from those in our country who need war as a source of profit.

★

FOR AUTO WORKERS, then, the choice is clear. It is to fight for peace, in Korea first, and then throughout the world. It is to fight against the domestic effects of the war drive—against speedup, against wage freezes and high prices; against layoffs, and to fight for the defense of our constitutional liberties, for the repeal of the Smith and McCarran acts.

• Roll back prices on all daily necessities to pre-Korean level. Roll back rents and put ceiling on rents all over the land.

• Reduce taxes on all incomes below \$5,000 a year, raise taxes on corporations.

• End the phony "emergency" and restore a peacetime economy, with Federal public works to provide jobs.

• Sell autos and trucks to any nation in the world.

## 900 Jobs Periled By Dodge Speedup

HAMTRAMCK.—Nine-hundred Dodge workers will lose their jobs and join the ranks of 100,000 unemployed in Detroit, if Chrysler Corporation gets away with its speedup drive in Trim Dept. 99. The company has set out to challenge to union. It wants arbitrary power to increase production on 220 operations.

The demand increase in production is as high as 150 percent over present production rates on some jobs. Here are a few examples:

- Rear Quarters—from 1¼ jobs to 2½ jobs an hour.
- Chrome Mouldings—from 10 jobs to 25 jobs an hour.
- Windlace—from 6 jobs to 8 and one-third job an hour.

To enforce its speedup program, the company is seeking to intimidate workers by firing certain ones and handing out disciplinary tickets to hundreds more because they would not increase production from 5 to 8 jobs an hour (60% boost) on the zig-zag spring job in Dept. 99.

This is what caused strike action by the Trim workers who know if the company gets away with this speedup, some 900 workers will have been speeded out of jobs.

Speedup is hitting every department in Dodge's. Union stewards in depts: 107, 73, 82, 114, 25, 91, 76 have all been notified of scheduled speedups.

## Payless Layoffs for Workers as GM Weeps With \$139 Million

DETROIT.—As 350,000 General Motors workers left their plants last Friday for a "week off" without pay, the newspapers here were full of Alfred P. Sloan's cries that GM profits are less this quarter than a year ago.

Under the heading, "GM Earnings Cut By Curbs," the company press handouts moan that the second quarter of 1951 will "only show a net profit of \$139,000,000."

This week the GM workers are laid off and many of them will not get unemployment compensation because of the over 80 amend-

ments General Motors put into the Michigan law two years ago and which "labor's friend" Gov. Williams did nothing about getting out. One must be idle a week before he can draw compensation the second week.

The report says profits were less because there were no compensating price increases. UAW President Walter Reuther shackled 350,000 GM workers with a wage freezing escalator clause, which also saved money for the corporation.

## VICTIM OF FORD'S GREED

### Aged Negro Worker Crushed by Bucket

DEARBORN.—Cenius Marks, Negro Ford Production Foundry worker, 68, and scheduled to retire this week on a pension after 25 years at Fords, will never collect his pension. He was crushed to death July 25 in the shop.

He was caught between a wall and a charging bucket. This bucket runs on a track, pulled by a cable to where it is hooked to the crane. On the way to the hooking station it goes through a door so narrow a man cannot pass through when the bucket is

in the doorway. The headspace is very low. Workers say the whole area should have been designated a "danger zone."

It was in this doorway that the charging bucket caught Cenius Marks, when he tried to free the bucket after it was jammed by a piece of steel. He tried to loosen the piece of steel, the bucket moved and ground him to death against the wall.

After the fatal accident the company put welders to work cutting away the wall and the low head space.

### 'LABOR MUST REPEAL SMITH ACT'

DEARBORN.—The Gear and Axle membership meeting of United Auto Workers Ford Local 600 recently adopted a resolution condemning the Smith Act. The resolution, which was sent to the Executive Board of the Local for their reaction and to the International UAW said:

"The Smith Act denies the right of freesppeech, freedom of assembly. The Supreme Court decision deals a deadly blow to the First Amendment of the Constitution and labor and Justices Black

and Douglas in their majority opinions warn of this danger. Also that if this opinion is allowed to stand it will be the law of the land.

"Labor is already suffering from the tremendous blows of the Taft-Hartley Act and we call upon the leaders of labor to unite to repeal the vicious Smith Act which if permitted to stand as a law will be used as a threat to permit labor from continuing its march forward and finally as an atom bomb to ultimately destroy labor forever."





### French Hail U. S. Peoples' Leaders

A QUARTET OF GREAT AMERICANS draws cheers from democratic France in the Bastille Day parade July 14 in Paris. As Frenchmen celebrate their "Fourth of July" commemorating the release of Louis XVI's political prisoners from the Bastille, they draw sharp attention to the struggle for democracy in the U.S.A. Pictures of Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party now serving a five-year prison term under the Smith Thought-Control Act; the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paul Robeson and Abraham Lincoln are carried by members of the French Committee for Defense of the Imprisoned Democratic Americans.

## Is the South's Lynch Law Now Official New York's Way of Life?

THE WAVES OF WAR HYSTERIA are wearing thinner and thinner the silken curtain which separates New York City from the racist politics of Mississippi and her lynch-law sister states. In both places a Negro is a Negro—to be counted as a "vote" and worker but still not a full-fledged human being.

Consider the handling of three recent cases involving Negroes in New York City and the meaning becomes clear. Last December two policemen shot and killed in cold blood the 24-year-old Negro veteran John Derrick. Derrick was killed as he raised his hands above his head in response to commands from Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minnakakis near 119 St. and Eighth Ave.

THE DERRICK killing aroused Harlem and New York. Eyewitnesses testified publicly and before the New York County Grand Jury. Federal Judge Thomas Murphy, then New York Police Commissioner, refused to call a departmental hearing or to see delegations of Harlem citizens. District Attorney Frank Hogan reluctantly placed the case before the Grand Jury after one of his assistants had made a public statement exonerating the two killer-cops.

The jury found that Derrick's killing was "justified." In the spring of this year, then Commissioner Murphy pinned medals of honor on the two killer-cops for "bravery" in connection with killing a suspected criminal.

OR TAKE THE CASE of Henry Fields, the young Brooklyn Negro, who was killed on last May 26 by Patrolman Sam Applebaum. The bullet from Applebaum's gun felled Fields as he stepped from a car he was driving on Applebaum's order. Even more than in the Derrick killing, Brooklyn clamored for justice, for the arrest and conviction of the killer.

Brooklyn District Attorney, Miles McDonald, who dreams of becoming Governor of New York State, was almost literally pushed into presenting the case against Applebaum to the Kings County Grand Jury. The killer was exonerated. McDonald, making a play for the Negro vote, re-submitted the case to the Grand Jury which found "not sufficient evidence" to indict.

SO FOUR GRAND JURIES—one of them Federal—came to the same white supremacist conclusion: Negroes killed by white cops' guns don't count.

It was different with Isaac Woodard, the Negro veteran who, while still in his Army uniform, was blinded by a South Carolina policeman back in 1946. Last week Woodard, in what looks like a frame-up, was arrested, and charged with robbery. On its face, the charge against the blind veteran of having robbed a Joe Soto of \$8 in a hallway is somewhat ridiculous.

But Woodard, the victim of a brutal southern cop, stood in New York City as a living reminder of

police terror against Negroes and a symbol of their fight to end the beatings and killings. It is significant, too, that Communists, who fought first in many instances against the brutality such as Woodard suffered, are victims of the same juries and prosecutors who freed the Negro-killers.

Examine the cases of Woodard, Derrick, Fields and the Communists and the conclusion is clear: Mississippi morality of racist war, white supremacy courts and the unchallenged authority of the armed white cop are becoming official New York's "way of life."

## Army 'Integration' Order Freezes Jimcrow

### White Officers to Command; All-Negro Service Units Maintained

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN A BACK-HANDED SLAP at Negro soldiers last week the Army Brass announced with quite some press fanfare that segregation in the armed forces was ended in Korea and throughout the Far East Command. The order, on which the announcement was based, was a slick Army public relations job designed to answer cheaply the mass anti-jimcrow demands of the Negro people.

The emptiness of the army's answer is evident from the first objective of the Army order—abolish the all-Negro 24th Regiment of the 25th Division. The reason: "It has been demonstrated that in combat in Korea, Negro soldiers served more efficiently in integrated units."

BUT THE ARMY ORDER does not have in mind real integration. Actually disbanding the 24th Infantry Regiment only "integrates" Negro enlisted personnel and junior officers under white commanders, a continuation of the same old jimcrow pattern upholding white supremacy. And the army quickly assures its white supremacy Old Guard that Negroes will still serve in separate units in the United States and in Europe. But back to Korea.

THE FRAUD of the Army's announcement is further indicated in the fact that it doesn't mention the numerous all-Negro outfits in Korea—numbering more men than the 24th Regiment—in its "integration" program. How about the Negro army outfits who handle the GI's laundry and showers and graves registration? What about the 77th Engineer Combat Company which landed in Korea in July, 1950? Or the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion? Or the trucking companies? Or the Ordnance companies and Battalions? "Integra-

By JOHN F. NORMAN

THE HANDBILL in Roxbury, Mass., wasn't unusual. "Bar-B-Q Sunday in the Jones Yard," it read. You'd seen circulars like it a hundred times over, and the people you knew were going to be at the Jones' yard were your neighbors, warm and friendly as they gathered to raise a little money for a needed neighborhood project.

The difference, in 1951 America, was in the line at the bottom of the leaflet. That read: "Sponsored by the Roxbury Minute Women for Peace."

In Denver, Col., the bulletin board on the lawn of the Denver Unitarian Church told passersby the Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert would preach that Sunday on "Integrity Is Not a Luxury." Not an unusual topic for a sermon by an earnest pastor.

But that Sunday, in that church, for that sermon, Rev. Gilbert read in full to his congregation the proud stand for peace and civil rights taken by Howard Da Silva

in his testimony before the House Un-American Committee.

And in Savannah, Ga., there was nothing unusual in the fact that James W. Horning Sr., had set up a bronze plaque near the road on his property to honor the memory of a dead son. But this plaque said:

"In memory of 19-year-old James Waring Horning, USMC, killed in action Dec. 2, 1950, at Yudam-ni-Chosin Reservoir, Korea. The incompetent, greedy, confused politicians elected in 1948 were responsible for this boy being murdered in Korea."

THERE IS A NEW Spoon River in America today—a mid-century anthology of lives of plain Americans all over the country; and the thread binding them together is peace.

You'll find some of it in the letters and postcards that stream into the national office of the American Peace Crusade at 1186 Broadway, or the National Labor Con-

ference for Peace at 80 E. 11 St. in New York.

APC didn't know, for example, that it had an organized group in Elkins, W. Va. But from Elkins last week came the petition, laboriously typed, with the heading: "If you believe in the following, please sign your name." The "following" was peace—and the people had signed.

FROM Walla Walla, Wash., and Asbury Park, N. J.—and pretty near all points between—came letters about "Report Back Rallies" in which the home towners warmly greeted the delegates returned from the great Chicago Peace Congress last month.

At Odd Fellows Hall in Washington, D. C.—in the shadow of the center of world aggression today—25 delegates told a capacity crowd of the people's struggle for peace that keeps hammering for recognition in U. S. policy.

From Alameda, Cal., the day 12 Californians were seized in FBI raids for leading the peace fight, a letter was mailed that told of more than 50 peace rallies held in Northern California in less than a month since the Chicago Congress. The letter said: "We Won't Stop!"

From Oklahoma City came an oblique commentary on the state of free expression in mid-century America: a postcard advertising a peace rally featuring Mike King, "noted ex-newscaster . . ."

Yet the airplanes were still open in Louisville, Ky., where a Farm Equipment Union officer and an Episcopal minister joined forces in a debate for arms reductions against a National Guard colonel and a Big Business attorney.

LABOR, restive under the Cold War's attacks, was beginning to recognize its strength. It was no accident that both Dean Acheson and Pres. Truman rushed out to Detroit to make major war propaganda speeches—Detroit, where John L. Lewis had poked his fist through the war-makers' "prosperity" myth, and where giant Ford Local 600 of the UAW-CIO had wired Truman demanding an immediate end to the war in Korea. In Connecticut, noon hour "Report Back" rallies were being held by division at the big General Electric plant.

From Turtle Creek Valley, Pa., just outside terror-ridden Pittsburgh, came reports of successful peace meetings organized by the 22 coal miners and 14 steelworkers who had been sent from the Valley as delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress.

And from far off Hawaii, Peace Delegate Yasuki Arakaki, trustee of the big sugar workers' union, wrote asking for 1,700 copies—one for each steward—of the Labor Peace Conference's attractive new four-page question-and-answer folder, "Must There Be War?"

In America this week, as the brass continued trying to hamstring the Kaesong truce talks, people were thinking of peace. And, in thousands of communities all over the country, they were turning their thoughts to action.

tion" or not Negro soldiers are going to be kept in the "house-cleaning" and service units.

Of course the writer of the Army's directive could have started closer to home. It would have been more convincing if the order to abolish segregation in the Army had been directed to Fort Lee, Va., just a stone's throw from the Pentagon so to speak. In Fort Lee, the Baltimore Afro-American reporter, James L. Hicks, has revealed, everything is jimcrow. A \$500,000 officers' club there is barred to the use of Negro officers, while \$60,000 is being spent to build a "colored" club. Why not start there?

WHY DID the directive have nothing to say about the jimcrow National Guard units in 42 states of the Union? These units are now under the supervision of the Army's National Guard Bureau and they are as jimcrowed as the railroad station in Birmingham, Ala. This includes all of the guard units from New York State, whose all-Negro 715 AAA Battalion from Brooklyn is now training (or was) in jimcrow Fort Benning, Ga.

From Fort Devens, Mass., a group of Negro soldiers wrote to the Pittsburgh Courier recently: "We belong to the —th QM Laundry Company. It is a segregated outfit. All of the outfits that we have seen at Fort Devens are segregated except for a couple of training units. . . ."

ARE WE to assume that Negro and white soldiers are to train in an atmosphere of jimcrow and anti-Negro practices in order to fight in an "integrated" Army? No sincere fighter against jimcrow is going to be fooled into thinking that jimcrow is going to be killed by disbanding one all-Negro regiment.

The Army "integration" an-

nouncement follows the appointment by President Truman of a three-man courts-martial review board. He had been requested to place a Negro on the board to safeguard the rights of the disproportionate number of Negro soldiers who are railroaded by the big white brass. The review board is all-white.

A NEGRO REPORTER, concluding a cross-country tour of Army installations, recently wrote: "The only place in the world where the U. S. uniform can be insulted with impunity is in the southern states of the United States." News items from the Negro press fully document this statement. Just two weeks ago 21 Negro soldiers, headed for Korea, refused to sit in the rear of a bus in Nashville. White military policemen arrested the entire group and escorted them, under guard, to St. Louis. These incidents of humiliation and violence, too numerous to mention, will not be covered up by the Army announcement.

An official of the NAACP in Washington greeted the Army directive and declared it "will knock the props from under much of the Anti-American propaganda in Korea." That may be true. It may be good public relations in Korea and Japan. But it's quite another matter to a Negro soldier who is offered the prospect of manhood only when he becomes the occupant of a Korean foxhole.

### PRICES TOO HIGH

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (EP).—Five out of seven consumers think this is a bad time to buy. The reason: prices are too high, reports the University of Michigan research center.



## Public Pressure Forcing Action on Cicero Mobsters

CHICAGO. STATE'S ATTORNEY BOYLE and Cook County Sheriff Babb bent before public pressure this week to admit they had "sufficient evidence" to prosecute fomenters of the anti-Negro mob outbreak which wrecked a 20-flat building in the town of Cicero three weeks ago.

The two officials gave no indication of when they would act, or whom they would indict.

While several National Guard units remained at the scene of the violence, a broad cross-section of organizations throughout greater Chicago acted to back up the fight of bus-driver Harvey Clark, Jr. to return his family to the flat the mobsters had torn apart.

FROM THE NAACP came a donation of \$2,000 to help the Clark family restore part of the \$2,500 worth of new furniture de-

stroyed by the hoodlums.

From 20 Catholic laymen in Cicero came an appeal, mailed to fellow Catholics in the area, condemning the violence against the Clark family, and urging personal contributions to make restitution for the damage incurred against their property.

Meetings called by the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, District 1, numerous other labor and community groups, discussed aid for the Clarks' court battle suing the town of Cicero for \$200,000, and asking for injunctions against Cicero officials who were trying to prevent repair of the wrecked apartment building by ordering it boarded up.

George C. Adams, attorney for the Clarks, revealed that building contractors willing to restore the

building had been refused loans by local banks, and insurance firms continued to reject applications to insure the building. One contractor, Adams said, had been threatened with bodily harm should he undertaken the work.

The Clark family, heartened by the support from white as well as Negro citizens, remained steadfast in their determination to make the Cicero flat their home.

### NEWSMEN WIN

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Editorial employees of the Oregon Journal and the Portland Oregonian won a 5 percent increase, in an arbitration award accepted by the Portland Newspaper Guild, CIO.

### WOODWORKERS PARLEY

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—The International Woodworkers (CIO) convene in Denver October 5.

## Seek to Cancel Bail, Put Nelson in Prison

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH THE FRAMEUP "SEDITION" TRIAL entered its eighth month last week as Prosecutor Loran Lewis was trying to cancel Steve Nelson's bail and throw him into prison.

Lewis—who had just lost the Democratic nomination for the District Attorneyship—was a bitter, lame duck politician.

Nelson, the former lieutenant colonel of the famous Abraham Lincoln Battalion, is lying on a sick bed in Philadelphia. He is slowly recuperating from six fractures and several severe internal injuries sustained in an automobile accident three months ago. He is officially severed from the "sedition" trial of Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen. But he is still under indictment and under \$10,000 bonds put up by the Civil Rights Congress.

Lewis asked the court to void Nelson's Civil Rights Congress bail and to jail him unless he puts up \$25,000. The frameup prosecutor also brutally demanded that Nelson be taken from his Philadelphia sick bed and brought back to Allegheny County, whether he raises the \$25,000 or not. And he asked the court to reject any bonds from "Communists" or from anyone "directly or indirectly" connected with Communists.

JUDGE HENRY X. O'BRIEN at once issued an order directing Nelson or his representative to "show cause" why he should not give \$25,000 bail. The hearing on the "show cause" order is set for Aug. 9.

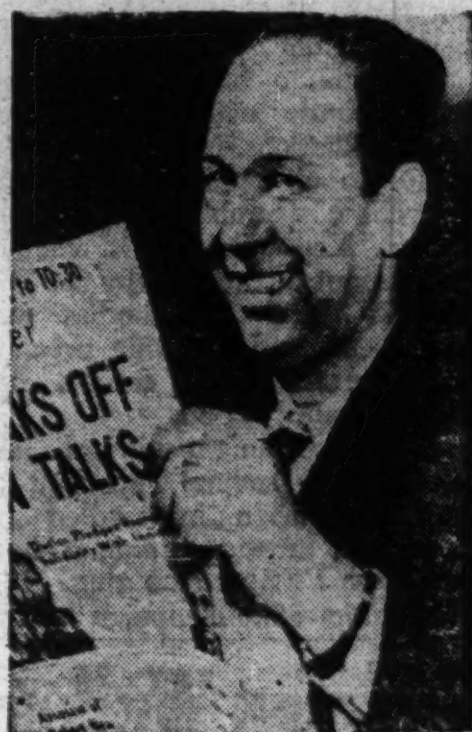
Witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno quickly offered to "testify" against Nelson at the hearing.

Andy Onda denounced Lewis' move as "cruel persecution." Onda pointed out that the prosecutor knew that Nelson was crippled and suffering and unable to travel.

THE DEFENSE of Onda and Dolsen had been scheduled to open last week. The opening was delayed, however, while the jury heard much of the most vicious frameup testimony against the defendants read to it for a second time.

Some 200,000 words of the most inflammatory, false and prejudicial stuff in the trial was read to the jury by the order of Judge O'Brien.

This testimony had been given by Judge Musmanno and by the stoolpigeons Matt Cvetic, Paul Crouch and Manning Johnson several months ago. It slanderously accused Nelson of being a "spy" without giving any evidence of es-



STEVE NELSON

piionage. It accused Communist schools of teaching violence. And it was full of invented "force and violence" talk attributed to Nelson and other members of the Communist Party.

All this rubbish had been admitted into the record by O'Brien several months ago over the protests of defense counsel. O'Brien finally admitted—in the jury's absence—last month that it was "irrelevant."

THE JUDGE, however, directed that this stuff be re-read to the jury last week. Why? So that they could be instructed to disregard it. He gave them no explanation as to why they should disregard it.

Defense Counsel John T. McTernan protested that the stuff was too "inflammatory" and "prejudicial" to read. The judge overruled him and required McTernan himself to do the reading, which took several days.

Judge O'Brien, of course, should have granted and thrown out the whole shoddy thought control case as the defense asked him to do, when he finally threw out the 200,000 words.

The jury has been absent from the court for six weeks. It has heard little testimony for nearly three months before the present readings of the Musmanno, Cvetic, Crouch and Johnson falsehoods began.

Funds are needed more than ever by the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frameup Victims, Pat Cush, chairman, P. O. Box 502.

## HARASS WIFE OF FRAMED NEGRO LIEUTENANT

BORROWED TO SEE HUSBAND, HER RELIEF NOW THREATENED

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of framed Negro Lieut. Leon Gilbert, is being harassed by Pennsylvania relief officials because she borrowed money from a friend for an emergency trip to Camp Cooke, Cal., to see her imprisoned husband.

Destitute since her husband was railroaded by an all-white court-martial for not sending Negro troops into a Korean death trap, Mrs. Gilbert has been providing for her two small children, her aged mother and herself out of a \$21-a-month relief allotment.

The harassment of Lieut. Gilbert's impoverished family came to light here through a letter from York, Pa., relief officials to Mrs. Ethel A. Dunn, retired Negro county worker now active in the Veterans Service Center.

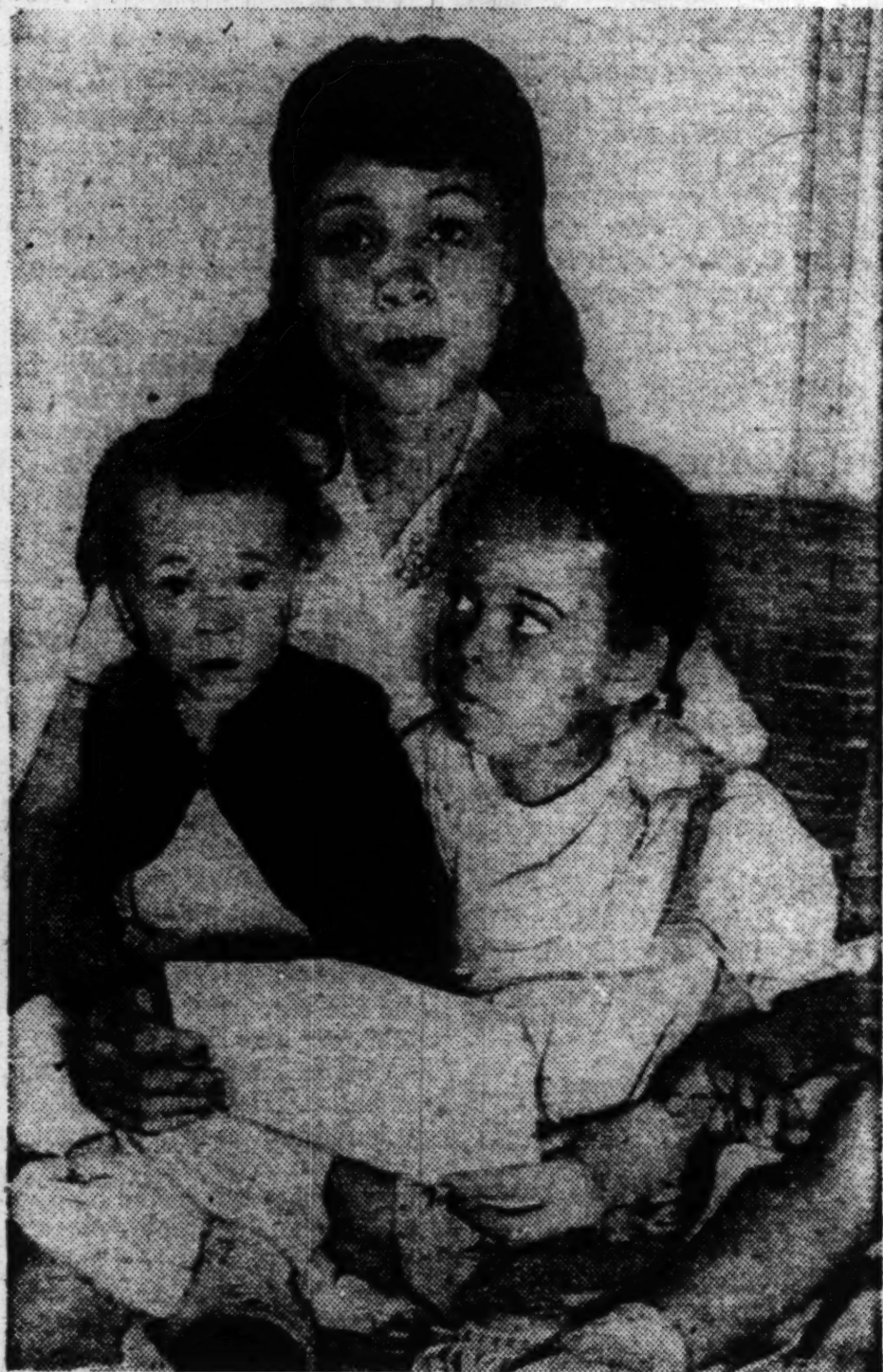
"CASE NO. 22276"

Referring to Mrs. Gilbert as "Case No. 22276," the letter from Thomas J. Fitzgerald, senior visitor for the York County Bureau of Assistance, quizzes Mrs. Dunn closely on Mrs. Gilbert's emergency trip, and demands an accounting of "the source of the funds, amount and any other information concerning the journey."

Mrs. Dunn had borrowed \$250 from a friend, Benjamin H. Sheldon, to lend to Mrs. Gilbert for the visit to her husband shortly after an appeal for reduction of his 20-year sentence was turned down by an Army board.

Mrs. Gilbert was able to see her framed husband for only a few hours and then, because her money had run out, she had to return almost immediately to Pennsylvania.

Decorated for bravery in World War II, Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to death by an all-white court-martial in Korea because he



Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left) and Tondalayo.

had differed with his white commanding officer on the suicide mission assigned Negro soldiers in his platoon.

The death sentence was commuted to 20 years at hard labor after a storm of protest to President Truman.

## 45% of Families in Italy at Hunger Level

ROME, Italy (ALN). — Three-fourths of all Italian families have a standard of living which does not cover even their most elementary needs and 45 percent do not earn enough to buy the minimum necessary amount of food, Giuseppe di Vittorio, general secretary of the General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) said here.

Reporting to the CGIL central committee's meeting, Di Vittorio said his figures were based on a survey recently conducted by the Doxa Institute.

A resolution adopted by the CGIL committee said that contrary to optimistic statements by the government, the Italian economy is "characterized by a profound depression, stagnation of industrial production and agriculture, an increase of total and partial unemployment, the contrac-

tion of productive investments and a reduction in public works."

Among the fundamental causes of the growing economic depression, the CGIL said, are these:

The low purchasing power of workers and other sections of the population which fails to stimulate production.

The ban on trade with countries of eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Asia whose economies are complementary to Italy's.

The ever-growing dependence of the Italian economy on the U. S., to such a point that numerous Italian engineering and metallurgical plants have been shut down and dismantled while hundreds of billions of lire are spent on purchasing machinery in the U. S. and England.

Di Vittorio called on the entire

people "to join the great battle which coincides with the general struggle to save the independence of our country. It is necessary to mobilize all forces of the nation to defend, organize and develop our metallurgical and engineering industry, even in the south of Italy where the strengthening of this fundamental sector can signify the redemption and economic and social development of the most depressed areas in our country."

The CGIL warned that the policy of rearming will further worsen the already depressed situation and that a grave and imminent danger of inflation exists. This danger can only be averted, it said, by raising wages, providing jobs through expanding peacetime production and freeing Italian economy from its heavy armaments load.

## ILL. PEACE ASSEMBLY LAUNCHES CARD CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO. — Action following the Peace Congress held here last month was announced as the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade launched a mass postcard campaign to President Truman demanding immediate peace in Korea and Big Five negotiations.

A goal of 50,000 postcards for peace have been accepted by peace crusaders in neighborhoods, churches, shops and schools throughout Chicago.

The postcard, attractively designed in blue and white, pictures a dove of peace alongside the message which reads:

"Mr. President: I hope and pray that as head of our government you will do all in your power to assure full peace in Korea and the speedy return of our boys to their loved ones. I urge further that you help bring about talks between the major powers (U. S., Great Britain, France, USSR and China) to remove the threat of

atomic war which would not spare our cities and homes. Such discussions could lead to eventual disarmament and the promotion of higher living standards, fuller democracy, and a richer life for all peoples. Though the difficulties are great, I fervently hope you will take these steps for the security of America and in the interests of humanity."

Chicagoans were also urged this week to write, wire and visit their Congressmen to press for a cease-fire in Korea now.

Headed by Rev. Joseph Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, the Illinois delegation included one hundred from the downstate area, 150 youth and large Negro, labor and woman representation. Among the organizations sending delegates were churches, social clubs, a baseball team, "mothers' organizations, religious and fraternal groups and community peace committees.



## 73 FILE FOR COUNCIL, BRANIGIN OPPOSES COBO

DETROIT.—The filing deadline for the Detroit city election passed last Saturday afternoon with a total of 73 candidates for Common Council.

County Clerk Edgar Branigin filed at the last minute as candidate for mayor against the incumbent Board of Commerce man, Albert E. Cobo.

Branigin, a former Republican who recently switched to Democratic affiliations, is a relative newcomer to city politics. His stand on vital city problems is still unknown. Also unknown is whether he was put in the field by the official CIO and AFL bodies who have been under terrific pressure by their members to enter a candidate against Cobo.

In filing, Branigin said only that he felt that "several important issues had been mishandled by Cobo." He mentioned among those issues the DSR and housing.

Meantime, the campaign for the

election of the Rev. Charles A. Hill to the council picked up new steam.

The Rev. Hill is the only well-known Negro leader in the field, a fact which his supporters felt could lead to a higher degree of unity behind his candidacy than has ever been previously achieved.

Furthermore, he is the only candidate among all 73 who has any background of close ties to the labor movement. Already the giant Ford local was prepared to endorse his candidacy, with many more union endorsements seen forthcoming.

Honorary co-chairman of Rev. Hill's campaign committee are William Hood, recording secretary of Ford Local 600 and the Hon. Patrick Walsh, state senator from Detroit. The Hill for Council meets at Civic Center, Erskine at John R, every Friday at 8 p. m. Primary Day is September 11.

## Layman Walker Will Challenge 'Do Nothing' of Wayne CIO

DETROIT.—When the Wayne County CIO convention opens Aug. 3 at the Dairyworkers Union Hall, one of the top candidates for vice-president will be a well-known East Side Negro trade unionist, Layman Walker, recording secretary of Briggs Local 742.

An estimated 600 delegates representing 150 locals are expected at the convention. Council officers at present are Mike Nowak, president, Al Barbour, secretary and Alex Fuller, vice president. Percy Llewellyn of Ford Local 600 is

expected to run against Nowak.

Walker charged the Council with a "do nothing policy" in the face of high prices, high taxes, layoffs, brought on by armament economy of war. He said that on the issue of civil rights the County CIO officials had done nothing. He said that his program would be: peace, for price rollbacks, no wage freeze, tax exemptions for low income workers, a guaranteed annual wage and helping to initiate a movement to fight speedup and prevent layoffs.

### NAT GANLEY SAYS

## SMITH ACT PERILS UNIONISTS

If pro-fascist and pro-NAM officials in government start indicting non-Communist trade unionists for violating the thought-control Smith Act, can they get away with it?

As long as the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution remains cancelled by the Supreme Court ruling on the Communist 11 they can get away with it and plenty more.

In the past, Courts have held that trade unions were conspiracies in restraint of trade and that Congress has the right to pass union-wrecking laws to prevent this substantive evil. This defeated legal concept can now be revived. All a Judge has to do, after the decision on the 11, is to hold that a union's conspiracy to restrain trade has the intent of creating the "economic chaos" needed to forcefully overthrow the government. Hence the Smith Act has been violated.

Using the same reasoning they developed against the Communist 11, Supreme Court justices could answer the free speech claims of a non-Communist unionist indicted under the Smith Act. Justice Vinson could tell him: "Speech is not an absolute, above and beyond control by the legislature when its judgment, subject to review here, is that certain kinds of speech are so undesirable as to warrant criminal sanction." And what speech can be more undesirable, and more criminal, to a pro-fascist and pro-NAM government official, than the speech which advocates higher wages and smaller profits!

Justice Jackson could tell this

non-Communist union defendant that he's not outlawing his union, that he's only outlawing his conspiracy to form the union to teach and advocate unionism—It's this conspiracy which is criminal! He could tell the defendant that his union: "advocates force only when prudent and profitable" . . . (as in the case of tough strikes where management organizes violent back-to-work movements with hired finks) but that he's never-the-less guilty today of conspiring to advocate force at this "prudent and profitable" future times. Justice Jackson could then say:

"Conspiracies of labor unions, trade associations, and news agencies have been condemned, although accomplished, evidenced and carried out, like the conspiracy here, chiefly by letter-writing, meetings, speeches and organization. Indeed this Court seems, particularly in cases where the conspiracy has economic ends, to be applying its doctrines with increasing severity."

That's what the Judge said June 4 in the case of the Communist 11.

That's what he can say tomorrow to a non-Communist union defendant unless—

You help win a rehearing in October in the U. S. Supreme Court on the case of the 11. Why not write President Truman about this today!

### LOW INCOMES

According to the Census Bureau, 4.7 million families had incomes of less than \$2,000 in '49.

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## Readers' Club Backs 'Worker', Acts on Issues

To the Editor

We have a Michigan Worker Readers' Club in our area! What is it like? How did it start? What do we do? We are among the first of what should soon be a state-wide project.

Our club had its beginning in a community embracing ten readers of The Worker. Our club was just a group of readers who came together on the issue of fighting for Willie McGee's freedom. The salesmen of the paper in this community brought the issue to the readers.

After untiring work in the community, these readers decided to organize themselves into a permanent club with regularly monthly dues and elected officers. Our first social affair was given last month with the proceeds going to The Worker. Another party held two weeks ago raised enough money to send a delegate to the Chicago Peace Congress. We have constituted ourselves to carry out the fight on issues which our paper writes about, because we know our paper is correct and true.

Clubs like ours can insure the continued life of our paper. In these times, when every legal and illegal method is being used to kill our press, we who read The Worker should support it. All that is needed to start a club is people, readers who will themselves circulate and build The Worker.

More to follow from the Readers Club in Detroit.

### FARM INCOME DROPS

Net income realized by farmers declined by more than one-fourth from 1947 to 1950.

## MICHIGAN AUTOTOWN ALLEY

REMEMBER PAUL ROBESON will speak at the Ford Foundry workers picnic, Sunday, Aug. 12 at Paris Park. Speaking also will be the four top officers

FORD MOTOR assets in 1950 were \$1,343,349,253. In 1949 they were \$1,149,240,689. Therefore 1950 showed at least a profit of \$194,108,564 that they had to admit.

THE TROTSKYITES, like vultures, are flocking into Detroit to serve as running dogs for whoever will hire them. One of their old-time hacks, who UAW oldtimers will recognize when they see him, is in town. Reuther uses them of course as his loyal opposition.

JOE O'CONNOR, candidate for Mayor against Al Cobo, might come around your local or organization posing as a fighter for labor. Ask him why he introduced a bill when he was in the legislature cutting down the amount of meat that goes in a sausage.

REUTHER-LED Local 155 voted at its membership meeting to instruct the International union to bypass the Wage Stabilization Board.

BILL STEVENSON is reported now working as a personnel director for O. L. Anderson, according to reports at the last local union meeting of 155. Stevenson was at one time a UAW Regional Director and bitter anti-Communist.

THE FBI is now openly, along with the Immigration Department snoopers, being brought into Ford plant and workers handed over to them by the supervision. It's gotten so bad that Local 600 has set up a special committee of its leaders to defend workers' rights

from these finks. Also the company has set up a Ford Investigating Bureau that calls in workers for quizzing.

STEEL is so "short" in the Ford Rouge plant that the company now has three furnaces not operating out of ten in the Open Hearth.

IN THE unprecedented trial of 18 Negro and one white auto workers, members of Local 205, before a UAW International Executive Board handpicked committee, the prosecution took five minutes for summation asking for a "guilty" verdict, charging the 19 were "guilty" of conspiracy. Two defense attorneys, Ernest Goodman and Miss Edwards took an hour.

QUESTION to Marguerite Gahagan who writes about peonage conditions of beet workers in Saginaw. Why don't you and the Wage Earner, where the article appears, ask the CIO here to unionize these workers and win conditions through collective bargaining?

### T. B. TOLL OF NEGROES

Three times as many Negroes die of tuberculosis as compared with the death rate for whites.

### ATTENTION!

PLACE ORDER FOR 10 ADDITIONAL COPIES PER PERSON LABOR DAY EDITION. GET A GREETING FOR LABOR DAY EDITION, \$5 OR \$10. TURN IN BY FRIDAY, AUG. 24 TO THE WORKER OFFICE, 2419 GRAND RIVER.

—THE EDITORS.

## Cops Try to Frame Girls Into Prostitution

By ARTHUR McPHAUL, Executive Secretary, CRC.

DETROIT.—Last week I dealt with a conference that was held at the Book Cadillac Hotel under the auspices of the Detroit Chapter of the Lawyers Guild and the Wolverine Bar Association. The conference dealt generally with the illegal practices of the Detroit Police Department.

A day or two ago we had a case come to our attention that we think will point out clearly some of the rotten practices of the police and bring forcefully to the attention of Detroit citizens the need for stopping such practices. This case has to do with three teen-age Negro girls, two of whom were arrested and jailed by the police even though the police themselves were the real offenders.

Delores Gaines, age 14 and Arvella Gaines, age 15, who live at 1016 Winder, were playing in front of their home when the police accosted them. I think you will get a better idea if we print the sworn statement from Delores. Statement is as follows:

"When we walked out of the

house a car drove up and the man called us to the car and said you want to make a dollar, and I said no I don't. I said you better go ahead on and so about the time we had walked away he said ah come on, want to make a dollar and I said no I don't, you better go ahead on. Then I walked away from the car. After awhile in front of this car a red car drove up and about 4 or 5 other men ran up in the house. The other men didn't say anything to us, just got out of the car and started running after us. They ran in the house and I ran in the bathroom, one came in and got me. My sister said what do you want and they said we just want these two girls.

My sister and brother-in-law had to force their way in the car and they started pushing her and she got in anyway. Only one showed his badge, the one who asked us

if we wanted to make a dollar, didn't show his badge. We didn't see this man when we got to the police station. They took our names and addresses at the station and went in a room where two police-women started talking to us and she said I wouldn't go home until I had said I had asked the man for a dollar. Then we went to the Detention Home and Mrs. Smith, a policewoman said that I had an intercourse with a boy. I told her I hadn't, she said I did, so I said I did because she said I wouldn't go home until I said I had."

This shows how the police department, including the Women's Division, connive together to frame innocent children. You should join the Civil Rights Congress, the organization that is in the forefront in the fight against such police brutality.



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# 500 Angry Citizens Resist Police Violence in N. Phila.

## PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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### Machine Candidates Win, Drop Mask of Independence

PHILADELPHIA. — Machine candidates in both the Republican and Democratic primaries won out in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania by default in the July 24 primaries. The election was featured by apathy of the majority of the voters who saw no vital issues affecting the people's welfare raised by the main candidates. Out of Philadelphia's 1,005,754 registered voters less than 300,000 voted, one of the lowest primary turnouts in history.

In the only state contest, Pittsburgh's red-baiting Judge Michael Musmanno won out over Judge Grover Ladner in the Democratic primaries. The vote was approximately 250,000 for Musmanno to 220,000 for Ladner.

Neither Musmanno nor Ladner raised any real issues in their campaign for a Supreme Court seat. The fascist-minded Musmanno carried on a vicious red-baiting campaign and the two candidates made the main issue the early Republican background of each of their opponents. By his nomination, Musmanno is automatically elected to the State Supreme Court for a 21-year term.

CIO machine officials backed Musmanno and helped get out the vote in Pittsburgh. They helped achieve in Allegheny County a 70,000 plurality which Ladner could not overcome because of the light vote in the Philadelphia area.

Both the Republican and Democratic old-line machines won hands down in the Philadelphia primaries for Mayor, District Attorney, County Commissioner, etc. Rev. Daniel Poling, the red-baiting minister who was put forward as a front by the discredited

old-line Republican machine received only 175,000 votes. His opponent, however received only 32,000 votes.

Up to the last minutes Poling tried to pretend he was independent of the corrupt Republican machine. As the campaign progressed, however, the pretense became thinner and it became clear that he was the candidate of the Republican machine.

Immediately following his election it was announced by the Republican machine that it has taken over the candidacy of Dr. Poling and that William Hamilton, one of the Republican Party's 10-man leading policy committee, would become his campaign manager. Poling's candidates for city council, etc., include some of the most notorious old line machine candidates such as Louis Schwarz, etc.

The Progressive Party having secured sufficient signatures to get on the November ballot, by law did not participate in the primaries. The Progressive Party's program for peace, civil rights and the welfare of the people, housing, social security, etc., is notable as the only such party platform in the coming elections.

Because the Republican machine in Philadelphia has been exposed thoroughly regarding graft and corruption, all candidates, including the machine candidates attempted to put an independent face on their candidacy. The election also was characterized by the fact, that there were hundreds of candidates, notably Negro candidates for city council under the new charter set-up for councilmanic elections.

### NEW DRIVE ON TO PASS PECHAN BLACKLIST BILL

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Teachers Union has warned that advocates of the Pechan Political Oath Bill (S. 27) are bringing their campaign for passage of the measure to a climax.

The bill has met the widest opposition to a measure of this type seen in this state in many years.

Supporters of the bill succeeded in getting Gov. John Fine to endorse this type of legislation, first at a State Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and later at a convention of the AMVETS.

The American Legion has also come up with a trumped-up story of so-called "subversive activities" at Pennsylvania State College, release of which is aimed at justifying

passage of the bill at this time. In his speech to the VFW gathering Gov. Fine deplored "the growth of a liberal, pro-Communist attitude amongst some of our school teachers."

He continued: "These people . . . must not be permitted to wield that kind of influence over our children."

In calling for more letters to legislators protesting the bill, the Teachers Union said:

"The Governor's speech confirms what we of the Teachers Union have been saying about SB 27. It is a bill to wipe out liberal teaching in our schools by labeling it 'pro-Communist.' It is not a bill to measure loyalty to American institutions. It is a blacklist bill."

PHILADELPHIA.—An outraged crowd of 500 men and women fought with police early last Thursday morning to rescue a Negro whom the police were beating at 20th and Norris Sts. Later the same day, a crowd of hundreds demonstrated against police brutality at the magistrate's hearing at the 19th and Oxford Streets station.

It was the second time within a month that Philadelphia Negroes have resisted police brutality. On June 23, at noon, a crowd of 1,000 fought police at 11th and Columbia after officers kicked and black-jacked a woman.

In both cases the victims who resisted beating are being held for trial, while no charges have yet been brought against the police.

At last Thursday's hearing before Magistrate Hagan, 200 people who showed up to protest against the brutality of the police were ordered out of the court, but remained outside cheering and shouting in a spontaneous demonstration.

Meanwhile, four men and four women inside the courtroom were held on bail for trial on charges of "inciting to riot," "assault and battery," and "resisting arrest."

One new victim was seized by police in the courtroom where he had come to witness the proceedings, and he was held under \$300 bail as a "material witness." He is Timothy Rowling, 20, of 2354 N. 21st Street.

The other men and women being held for trial are Josephine Lewis, 17, Lambert St., near Norris; Mary Jackson, 22, Lambert St. near

Berks; Lillie Mae Philips, 21, 20th St. near Girard; Mamie King, 26, Montgomery Ave., near 21st St.; James Smith, 29, Norris St., near 19th; Walter Faison, 24, Montgomery Ave., near 15th; Percy Gaines, 22, 22nd St., near Orr; Martin Matthews, 28, Judson St., near Berks.

Witnesses declared that police

started to beat James Stokes, 29, of Marvin St., near Montgomery, with their blackjacks, saying he had stolen a bottle of wine, although he had no bottle in his possession.

Neighbors rushed to help Stokes and police called for additional cars. They claimed a dozen of their number were injured in the fight that followed.

### EGGS AT 40 CENTS A DOZEN GET 'EM AT PEACE FESTIVAL

PHILADELPHIA.—Eggs may be sold as low as 30 cents a dozen, and hamburger at 40 cents a pound at the Bargain Bazaar of the Peace and Brotherhood Festival.

The Committee announced last week that "everything will be sold at peace prices, not only food, but linens, footwear, baby goods and many other articles that will be on sale at booths 'at the prices we could have with a peace economy.'"

The Peace and Brotherhood Festival is being held all day Sunday, Aug. 26 at the Old Mill Road Picnic Grounds, two miles east of Sellersville in Bucks County.

Chartered buses will make the

round trip from Philadelphia for \$1.50, including admission, children free. For families driving to the Festival, the admission is 50 cents, children 25 cents.

The Committee planning the festival has headquarters at Suite 200, 1215 Walnut St.

Special facilities for children at the Festival will include merry-go-rounds, wading brook, sand boxes and organized play.

Food will be served all day, including lunches and suppers with a choice of special dishes from many nations.

Entertainment includes songs and dances of all nationalities, original peace songs, poems and dances.

## CP Calls for Mass Action Against 12% Tax Rise

PHILADELPHIA. — With unemployment rising anew in the state, the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania last week called for mass action against the economic consequences of the Truman Administration's war program.

It called for a campaign centered against the proposed 12% percent tax increase now before Congress, which "may very well lay the foundation in our state for a militant rank and file movement against the high cost of living and unemployment."

The Communist Party statement declared:

"WALL STREET'S war program is not bringing jobs and prosperity, but a renewed economic crisis at home . . .

"Thousands of soft coal and anthracite miners are either completely unemployed or working one and two days a week.

"At least 10,000 textile workers are unemployed in Philadelphia. More than 5,000 Philco and RCA electrical workers are jobless as a result of speedup and conversion to war production. Budd auto workers and hundreds of steel workers are suffering new layoffs as a result of diversion of metals

to war industries.

"Garment leather and shoe workers are returning to the three and four day week . . .

"And at the very moment unemployment begins to rise, Republicans and Democrats in Harrisburg are seeking to destroy the state's inadequate relief system. Rather than increase miserably low relief payments they are seeking to lower them and make a political football out of the only means of subsistence for thousands of unemployed workers and their families.

"Despite these facts, speedup continues at the highest level in history. High prices are going still higher, reducing the value of the dollar to 45 cents.

"BUT NEW and even greater steals are in the offing in our own state. The Philadelphia Transportation Co. is angling for yet another fare rise. The Pennsylvania Bell Telephone Co. wants a \$17,000,000 increase in phone rates. And the Fine Administration in Harrisburg, rebuffed in its efforts to put over an income tax steal, is trying to tax everything in sight, including some of the few luxuries a worker can still afford, like a glass of beer . . .

"There is no question that millions in industry, in working class communities, among the Negro people, youth, and national group masses are ready to fight the high cost of living, their growing impoverishment and unemployment.

"It is most urgent that all people's organizations, groups concerned with consumer problems, the labor movement, and clubs of the Communist Party begin carrying through an effective program of struggle against the Truman policy of high prices, high taxes, high profits and low wages.

"Of first consideration is defeating the Truman 12% percent income tax increase. This measure is now being debated in Congress. Pennsylvania Communists should join with progressives and the labor movement in reaching and moving thousands to protest the 12% percent tax increase. Delegations to Congressmen, Senators Martin and Duff; letters, telegrams and post cards to Truman should be speedily organized.

"Action on the 12% percent tax increase may very well lay the foundation in our state for a militant rank and file movement against the high cost of living and unemployment."

### SMALL VOTE INDICATES 'NO CONFIDENCE'

PHILADELPHIA.—"The two political machines can draw little comfort from their primary victory," Alice F. Liveright, Philadelphia chairman of the Progressive Party and candidate for Council-at-Large, said last week.

"The satisfaction at campaign headquarters," Mrs. Liveright declared, "is tempered by concern over the fact that it is not shared by more than two-thirds of the voters who stayed home on primary day.

"In its own way, the small vote was an assertion of independence

on the part of the voters. It was an expression of 'no confidence' that the outcome would bring relief from war-inflated taxes, prices, rentals and utility rates, or from slum housing, police brutality or political protection to organized crime.

"On the other hand, there is no comfort to be drawn from the defeat of every independent, including labor and Negro candidates running against the organization slates.

"In any event, the anti-political boss sentiment of the voters can

still be expressed in the fall elections. A straight party vote in November will be a machine vote. The people have twice this year demonstrated their independence—once when voting up the new City Charter and again by staying home on primary day.

"They can take a new step forward—and I am confident they will—by voting for candidates across all party lines on the basis of platform. The two Progressive candidates for Council-at-Large, myself and John L. Holton, are on the ballot in November to help assure such an opportunity."





### French Hail U. S. Peoples' Leaders

A QUARTET OF GREAT AMERICANS draws cheers from democratic France in the Bastille Day parade July 14 in Paris. As Frenchmen celebrate their "Fourth of July" commemorating the release of Louis XVI's political prisoners from the Bastille, they draw sharp attention to the struggle for democracy in the U.S.A. Pictures of Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party now serving a five-year prison term under the Smith Thought-Control Act; the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paul Robeson and Abraham Lincoln are carried by members of the French Committee for Defense of the Imprisoned Democratic Americans.

## Is the South's Lynch Law Now Official New York's Way of Life?

THE WAVES OF WAR HYSTERIA are wearing thinner and thinner the silken curtain which separates New York City from the racist politics of Mississippi and her lynch-law sister states. In both places a Negro is a Negro—to be counted as a "vote" and worker but still not a full-fledged human being.

Consider the handling of three recent cases involving Negroes in New York City and the meaning becomes clear. Last December two policemen shot and killed in cold blood the 24-year-old Negro veteran John Derrick. Derrick was killed as he raised his hands above his head in response to commands from Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minnakakis near 119 St. and Eighth Ave.

THE DERRICK killing aroused Harlem and New York. Eyewitnesses testified publicly and before the New York County Grand Jury. Federal Judge Thomas Murphy, then New York Police Commissioner, refused to call a departmental hearing or to see delegations of Harlem citizens. District Attorney Frank Hogan reluctantly placed the case before the Grand Jury after one of his assistants had made a public statement exonerating the two killer-cops.

The jury found that Derrick's killing was "justified." In the spring of this year, then Commissioner Murphy pinned medals of honor on the two killer-cops for "bravery" in connection with killing a suspected criminal.

OR TAKE THE CASE of Henry Fields, the young Brooklyn Negro, who was killed on last May 26 by Patrolman Sam Applebaum. The bullet from Applebaum's gun felled Fields as he stepped from a car he was driving on Applebaum's order. Even more than in the Derrick killing, Brooklyn clamored for justice, for the arrest and conviction of the killer.

Brooklyn District Attorney, Miles McDonald, who dreams of becoming Governor of New York State, was almost literally pushed into presenting the case against Applebaum to the Kings County Grand Jury. The killer was exonerated. McDonald, making a play for the Negro vote, re-submitted the case to the Grand Jury which found "not sufficient evidence" to indict.

SO FOUR GRAND JURIES—one of them Federal—came to the same white supremacist conclusion: Negroes killed by white cops' guns don't count.

It was different with Isaac Woodard, the Negro veteran who, while still in his Army uniform, was blinded by a South Carolina policeman back in 1946. Last week Woodard, in what looks like a frame-up, was arrested and charged with robbery. On its face, the charge against the blind vet of having robbed a Joe Soto of \$8 in a hallway is somewhat ridiculous.

But Woodard, the victim of a brutal southern cop, stood in New York City as a living reminder of

police terror against Negroes and a symbol of their fight to end the beatings and killings. It is significant, too, that Communists, who fought first in many instances against the brutality such as Woodard suffered, are victims of the same juries and prosecutors who freed the Negro-killers.

Examine the cases of Woodard, Derrick, Fields and the Communists and the conclusion is clear: Mississippi morality of racist war, white supremacy courts and the unchallenged authority of the armed white cop are becoming official New York's "way of life."

## Army 'Integration' Order Freezes Jimcrow

White Officers to Command; All-Negro Service Units Maintained

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN A BACK-HANDED SLAP at Negro soldiers last week the Army Brass announced with quite some press fanfare that segregation in the armed forces was ended in Korea and throughout the Far East Command. The order, on which the announcement was based, was a slick Army public relations job designed to answer cheaply the mass anti-jimcrow demands of the Negro people.

The emptiness of the army's answer is evident from the first objective of the Army order—abolish the all-Negro 24th Regiment of the 25th Division. The reason: "It has been demonstrated that in combat in Korea, Negro soldiers served more efficiently in integrated units."

BUT THE ARMY ORDER does not have in mind real integration. Actually disbanding the 24th Infantry Regiment only "integrates" Negro enlisted personnel and junior officers under white commanders, a continuation of the same old jimcrow pattern upholding white supremacy. And the army quickly assures its white supremacy Old Guard that Negroes will still serve in separate units in the United States and in Europe. But back to Korea.

THE FRAUD of the Army's announcement is further indicated in the fact that it doesn't mention the numerous all-Negro outfits in Korea—numbering more men than the 24th Regiment—in its "integration" program. How about the Negro army outfits who handle the GI's laundry and showers and graves registration? What about the 77th Engineer Combat Company which landed in Korea in July, 1950? Or the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion? Or the trucking companies and Battalions? "Integra-

By JOHN F. NORMAN

THE HANDBILL in Roxbury, Mass., wasn't unusual. "Bar-B-Q Sunday in the Jones Yard," it read. You'd seen circulars like it a hundred times over, and the people you knew were going to be at the Jones' yard were your neighbors, warm and friendly as they gathered to raise a little money for a needed neighborhood project.

The difference, in 1951 America, was in the line at the bottom of the leaflet. That read: "Sponsored by the Roxbury Minute Women for Peace."

In Denver, Col., the bulletin board on the lawn of the Denver Unitarian Church told passersby the Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert would preach that Sunday on "Integrity Is Not a Luxury." Not an unusual topic for a sermon by an earnest pastor.

But that Sunday, in that church, for that sermon, Rev. Gilbert read in full to his congregation the proud stand for peace and civil rights taken by Howard Da Silva

in his testimony before the House Un-American Committee.

And in Savannah, Ga., there was nothing unusual in the fact that James W. Horning Sr., had set up a bronze plaque near the road on his property to honor the memory of a dead son. But this plaque said:

"In memory of 19-year-old James Waring Horning, USMC, killed in action Dec. 2, 1950, at Yudam-ni-Chosin Reservoir, Korea. The incompetent, greedy, confused politicians elected in 1948 were responsible for this boy being murdered in Korea."

THERE IS A NEW Spoon River in America today—a mid-century anthology of lives of plain Americans all over the country; and the thread binding them together is peace.

You'll find some of it in the letters and postcards that stream into the national office of the American Peace Crusade at 1186 Broadway, or the National Labor Con-

ference for Peace at 80 E. 11 St. in New York.

APC didn't know, for example, that it had an organized group in Elkins, W. Va. But from Elkins last week came the petition, laboriously typed, with the heading: "If you believe in the following, please sign your name." The "following" was peace—and the people had signed.

FROM Walla Walla, Wash., and Asbury Park, N. J.—and pretty near all points between—came letters about "Report Back Rallies" in which the home towners warmly greeted the delegates returned from the great Chicago Peace Congress last month.

At Odd Fellows Hall in Washington, D. C.—in the shadow of the center of world aggression today—25 delegates told a capacity crowd of the people's struggle for peace that keeps hammering for recognition in U. S. policy.

From Alameda, Cal., the day 12 Californians were seized in FBI raids for leading the peace fight, a letter was mailed that told of more than 50 peace rallies held in Northern California in less than a month since the Chicago Congress. The letter said: "We Won't Stop!"

From Oklahoma City came an oblique commentary on the state of free expression in mid-century America: a postcard advertising a peace rally featuring Mike King, "noted ex-newscaster . . ."

Yet the airplanes were still open in Louisville, Ky., where a Farm Equipment Union officer and an Episcopal minister joined forces in a debate for arms reductions against a National Guard colonel and a Big Business attorney.

LABOR, restive under the Cold War's attacks, was beginning to recognize its strength. It was no accident that both Dean Acheson and Pres. Truman rushed out to Detroit to make major war propaganda speeches—Detroit, where John L. Lewis had poked his fist through the war-makers' "prosperity" myth, and where giant Ford Local 600 of the UAW-CIO had wired Truman demanding an immediate end to the war in Korea.

In Connecticut, noon hour "Report Back" rallies were being held division by division at the big General Electric plant.

From Turtle Creek Valley, Pa., just outside terror-ridden Pittsburgh, came reports of successful peace meetings organized by the 22 coal miners and 14 steelworkers who had been sent from the Valley as delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress.

And from far off Hawaii, Peace Delegate Yasuki Arakaki, trustee of the big sugar workers' union, wrote asking for 1,700 copies—one for each steward—of the Labor Peace Conference's attractive new four-page question-and-answer folder, "Must There Be War?"

In America this week, as the brass continued trying to hamstring the Kaesong truce talks, people were thinking of peace. And, in thousands of communities all over the country, they were turning their thoughts to action.

tion" or not Negro soldiers are going to be kept in the "house-cleaning" and service units.

Of course the writer of the Army's directive could have started closer to home. It would have been more convincing if the order to abolish segregation in the Army had been directed to Fort Lee, Va., just a stone's throw from the Pentagon so to speak. In Fort Lee, the Baltimore Afro-American reporter, James L. Hicks, has revealed, everything is jimcrow. A \$500,000 officers' club there is barred to the use of Negro officers, while \$60,000 is being spent to build a "colored" club. Why not start there?

WHY DID the directive have nothing to say about the jimcrow National Guard units in 42 states of the Union? These units are now under the supervision of the Army's National Guard Bureau and they are as jimcrowed as the railroad station in Birmingham, Ala. This includes all of the guard units from New York State, whose all-Negro 715 AAA Battalion from Brooklyn is now training (or was) in jimcrow Fort Benning, Ga.

From Fort Devens, Mass., a group of Negro soldiers wrote in to the Pittsburgh Courier recently: "We belong to the —th QM Laundry Company. It is a segregated outfit. All of the outfits that we have seen at Fort Devens are segregated except for a couple of training units. . . ."

ARE WE to assume that Negro and white soldiers are to train in an atmosphere of jimcrow and anti-Negro practices in order to fight in an "integrated" Army? No sincere fighter against jimcrow is going to be fooled into thinking that jimcrow is going to be killed by disbanding one all-Negro regiment.

The Army "integration" an-

nouncement follows the appointment by President Truman of a three-man courts-martial review board. He had been requested to place a Negro on the board to safeguard the rights of the disproportionate number of Negro soldiers who are railroaded by the big white brass. The review board is all-white.

A NEGRO REPORTER, concluding a cross-country tour of Army installations, recently wrote: "The only place in the world where the U. S. uniform can be insulted with impunity is in the southern states of the United States." News items from the Negro press fully document this statement. Just two weeks ago 21 Negro soldiers, headed for Korea, refused to sit in the rear of a bus in Nashville. White military policemen arrested the entire group and escorted them, under guard, to St. Louis. These incidents of humiliation and violence, too numerous to mention, will not be covered up by the Army announcement.

An official of the NAACP in Washington greeted the Army directive and declared it "will knock the props from under much of the Anti-American propaganda in Korea." That may be true. It may be good public relations in Korea and Japan. But it's quite another matter to a Negro soldier who is offered the prospect of manhood only when he becomes the occupant of a Korean foxhole.

### PRICES TOO HIGH

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (FP).—Five out of seven consumers think this is a bad time to buy. The reason: prices are too high, reports the University of Michigan research center.



## Public Pressure Forcing Action on Cicero Mobsters

CHICAGO.

STATE'S ATTORNEY BOYLE and Cook County Sheriff Babb bent before public pressure this week to admit they had "sufficient evidence" to prosecute fomenters of the anti-Negro mob outbreak which wrecked a 20-flat building in the town of Cicero three weeks ago.

The two officials gave no indication of when they would act, or whom they would indict.

While several National Guard units remained at the scene of the violence, a broad cross-section of organizations throughout greater Chicago acted to back up the fight of bus-driver Harvey Clark, Jr. to return his family to the flat the mobsters had torn apart.

FROM THE NAACP came a donation of \$2,000 to help the Clark family restore part of the \$2,500 worth of new furniture de-

stroyed by the hoodlums.

From 20 Catholic laymen in Cicero came an appeal, mailed to fellow Catholics in the area, condemning the violence against the Clark family, and urging personal contributions to make restitution for the damage incurred against their property.

Meetings called by the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, District 1, numerous other labor and community groups, discussed aid for the Clarks' court battle suing the town of Cicero for \$200,000, and asking for injunctions against Cicero officials who were trying to prevent repair of the wrecked apartment building by ordering it boarded up.

George C. Adams, attorney for the Clarks, revealed that building contractors willing to restore the

building had been refused loans by local banks, and insurance firms continued to reject applications to insure the building. One contractor, Adams said, had been threatened with bodily harm should he undertaken the work.

The Clark family, heartened by the support from white as well as Negro citizens, remained steadfast in their determination to make the Cicero flat their home.

### NEWSMEN WIN

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Editorial employees of the Oregon Journal and the Portland Oregonian won a 5 percent increase, in an arbitration award accepted by the Portland Newspaper Guild, CIO.

### WOODWORKERS PARLEY

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—The International Woodworkers (CIO) convene in Denver October 5.

## Seek to Cancel Bail, Put Nelson in Prison

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

THE FRAMEUP "SEDITION" TRIAL entered its eighth month last week as Prosecutor Loran Lewis was trying to cancel Steve Nelson's bail and throw him into prison.

Lewis—who had just lost the Democratic nomination for the District Attorneyship—was a bitter, lame duck politician.

Nelson, the former lieutenant colonel of the famous Abraham Lincoln Battalion, is lying on a sick bed in Philadelphia. He is slowly recuperating from six fractures and several severe internal injuries sustained in an automobile accident three months ago. He is officially severed from the "sedition" trial of Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen. But he is still under indictment and under \$10,000 bonds put up by the Civil Rights Congress.

Lewis asked the court to void Nelson's Civil Rights Congress bail and to jail him unless he puts up \$25,000. The frameup prosecutor also brutally demanded that Nelson be taken from his Philadelphia sick bed and brought back to Allegheny County, whether he raises the \$25,000 or not. And he asked the court to reject any bonds from "Communists" or from anyone "directly or indirectly" connected with Communists.

JUDGE HENRY X. O'BRIEN at once issued an order directing Nelson or his representative to "show cause" why he should not give \$25,000 bail. The hearing on the "show cause" order is set for Aug. 9.

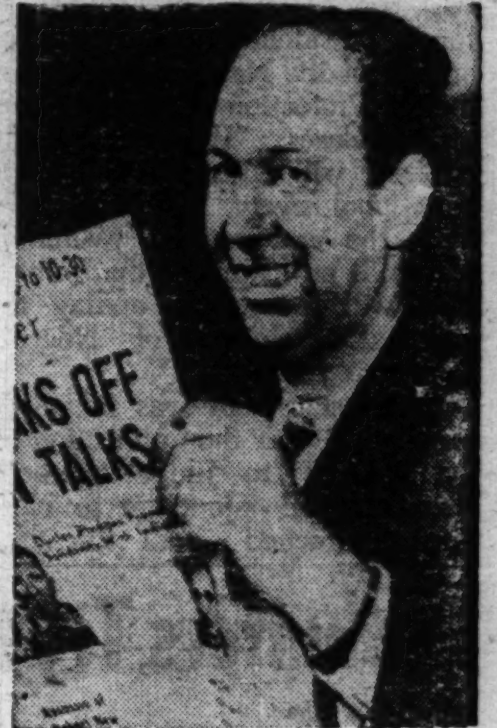
Witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno quickly offered to "testify" against Nelson at the hearing.

Andy Onda denounced Lewis' move as "cruel persecution." Onda pointed out that the prosecutor knew that Nelson was crippled and suffering and unable to travel.

THE DEFENSE of Onda and Dolsen had been scheduled to open last week. The opening was delayed, however, while the jury heard much of the most vicious frameup testimony against the defendants read to it for a second time.

Some 200,000 words of the most inflammatory, false and prejudicial stuff in the trial was read to the jury by the order of Judge O'Brien.

This testimony had been given by Judge Musmanno and by the stoolpigeons Matt Cvetic, Paul Crouch and Manning Johnson several months ago. It slanderously accused Nelson of being a "spy" without giving any evidence of es-



STEVE NELSON

pionage. It accused Communist schools of teaching violence. And it was full of invented "force and violence" talk attributed to Nelson and other members of the Communist Party.

All this rubbish had been admitted into the record by O'Brien several months ago over the protests of defense counsel. O'Brien finally admitted—in the jury's absence—last month that it was "irrelevant."

THE JUDGE, however, directed that this stuff be re-read to the jury last week. Why? So that they could be instructed to disregard it. He gave them no explanation as to why they should disregard it.

Defense Counsel John T. McTernan protested that the stuff was too "inflammatory" and "prejudicial" to read. The judge overruled him and required McTernan himself to do the reading, which took several days.

Judge O'Brien, of course, should have granted and thrown out the whole shoddy thought control case as the defense asked him to do, when he finally threw out the 200,000 words.

The jury has been absent from the court for six weeks. It has heard little testimony for nearly three months before the present readings of the Musmanno, Cvetic, Crouch and Johnson falsehoods began.

Funds are needed more than ever by the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frameup Victims, Pat Cush, chairman, P. O. Box 502.

## HARASS WIFE OF FRAMED NEGRO LIEUTENANT

### BORROWED TO SEE HUSBAND, HER RELIEF NOW THREATENED

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of framed Negro Lieut. Leon Gilbert, is being harassed by Pennsylvania relief officials because she borrowed money from a friend for an emergency trip to Camp Cooke, Cal., to see her imprisoned husband.

Destitute since her husband was railroaded by an all-white court-martial for not sending Negro troops into a Korean death trap, Mrs. Gilbert has been providing for her two small children, her aged mother and herself out of a \$21-a-month relief allotment.

The harassment of Lieut. Gilbert's impoverished family came to light here through a letter from York, Pa., relief officials to Mrs. Ethel A. Dunn, retired Negro county worker now active in the Veterans Service Center.

### "CASE NO. 22276"

Referring to Mrs. Gilbert as "Case No. 22276," the letter from Thomas J. Fitzgerald, senior visitor for the York County Bureau of Assistance, quizzes Mrs. Dunn closely on Mrs. Gilbert's emergency trip, and demands an accounting of "the source of the funds, amount and any other information concerning the journey."

Mrs. Dunn had borrowed \$250 from a friend, Benjamin H. Sheldon, to lend to Mrs. Gilbert for the visit to her husband shortly after an appeal for reduction of his 20-year sentence was turned down by an Army board.

Mrs. Gilbert was able to see her framed husband for only a few hours and then, because her money had run out, she had to return almost immediately to Pennsylvania.

Decorated for bravery in World War II, Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to death by an all-white court-martial in Korea because he



Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left) and Tondalayo.

had differed with his white commanding officer on the suicide mission assigned Negro soldiers in his platoon.

The death sentence was commuted to 20 years at hard labor after a storm of protest to President Truman.

## 45% of Families in Italy at Hunger Level

ROME, Italy (ALN). — Three-fourths of all Italian families have a standard of living which does not cover even their most elementary needs and 45 percent do not earn enough to buy the minimum necessary amount of food, Giuseppe di Vittorio, general secretary of the General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) said here.

Reporting to the CGIL central committee's meeting, Di Vittorio said his figures were based on a survey recently conducted by the Doxa Institute.

A resolution adopted by the CGIL committee said that contrary to optimistic statements by the government, the Italian economy is "characterized by a profound depression, stagnation of industrial production and agriculture, an increase of total and partial unemployment, the contrac-

tion of productive investments and a reduction in public works."

Among the fundamental causes of the growing economic depression, the CGIL said, are these:

The low purchasing power of workers and other sections of the population which fails to stimulate production.

The ban on trade with countries of eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Asia whose economies are complementary to Italy's.

The ever-growing dependence of the Italian economy on the U. S., to such a point that numerous Italian engineering and metallurgical plants have been shut down and dismantled while hundreds of billions of lire are spent on purchasing machinery in the U. S. and England.

Di Vittorio called on the entire

people "to join the great battle which coincides with the general struggle to save the independence of our country. It is necessary to mobilize all forces of the nation to defend, organize and develop our metallurgical and engineering industry, even in the south of Italy where the strengthening of this fundamental sector can signify the redemption and economic and social development of the most depressed areas in our country."

The CGIL warned that the policy of rearming will further worsen the already depressed situation and that a grave and imminent danger of inflation exists. This danger can only be averted, it said, by raising wages, providing jobs through expanding peacetime production and freeing Italian economy from its heavy armaments load.

## ILL. PEACE ASSEMBLY LAUNCHES CARD CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO. — Action following the Peace Congress held here last month was announced as the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade launched a mass postcard campaign to President Truman demanding immediate peace in Korea and Big Five negotiations.

A goal of 50,000 postcards for peace have been accepted by peace crusaders in neighborhoods, churches, shops and schools throughout Chicago.

The postcard, attractively designed in blue and white, pictures a dove of peace alongside the message which reads:

"Mr. President: I hope and pray that as head of our government you will do all in your power to assure full peace in Korea and the speedy return of our boys to their loved ones. I urge further that you help bring about talks between the major powers (U. S., Great Britain, France, USSR and China) to remove the threat of

atomic war which would not spare our cities and homes. Such discussions could lead to eventual disarmament and the promotion of higher living standards, fuller democracy, and a richer life for all peoples. Though the difficulties are great, I fervently hope you will take these steps for the security of America and in the interests of humanity."

Chicagoans were also urged this week to write, wire and visit their Congressmen to press for a cease-fire in Korea now.

Headed by Rev. Joseph Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, the Illinois delegation included one hundred from the downstate area, 150 youth and large Negro, labor and woman representation. Among the organizations sending delegates were churches, social clubs, a baseball team, mothers' organizations, religious and fraternal groups and community peace committees.



# Urge Negroes Use Westinghouse Salaried Workers Highland Pool Get 9-Cent Hourly Wage Boost

PITTSBURGH.—Urging that Negroes take advantage of the city administration's claim that adequate protection is being afforded all persons regardless of color who desire to swim in the Highland Park pool, Attorney Richard F. Jones, president of the Pittsburgh branch of the National Association for the Protection of Colored People, declares: "If adult colored citizens will visit the Highland Park pool every day from now until the end of the swimming season, it now appears that our efforts will succeed in ending the practical exclusion of Negroes from that pool."

Jones' statement was issued in connection with the application by the NAACP to Judge Clarence Nixon for an injunction to close the city-owned pool on the

ground that it is a public nuisance, since repeated riots have occurred there every time Negroes tried to use the pool. The hearing will take place Aug. 8.

IN A LETTER to the Pittsburgh Courier, the local chapter of the Civil Rights Congress pledged its support of the struggle to abolish Jimcrow at the pool. "Unity of the people who are interested in stopping these discriminatory practices will ensure victory," the letter points out.

The communication also calls attention to the case of Nate Albert, who is serving a 23-month sentence in the Allegheny County Workhouse for participating in the struggle to enforce the state Equal Rights law so that Negroes can swim there.

## Redbaiters Try to Heat Up Anti-Communist Fever

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH. — With every opening towards a possible peaceful settlement of conflicts between this country and the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, the local forces of reaction spring up to further intimidate the people, trying to arouse a panic of anti-Communist feeling and apprehension.

The demand of District Attorney Loren Lewis that Steve Nelson's bail be raised "at least" to \$25,000 and that the bail come from "some person not connected directly or indirectly with the Communist Party" is a good example.

Lewis knows that Nelson was very badly injured in the auto accident in Philadelphia and that he is required to visit the hospital at least twice a week, and will have to for some time yet. Lewis knows that the \$10,000 posted for Nelson's bond is ample security and much more than required in the cases of the most vicious criminals.

Redbaiting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who got the Democrats to nominate him for Justice of the State Supreme Court and thereby assured his election since both the old party nominees face no contests and the law permitted only one candidate to run for each party, hurriedly offered to tell Judge Henry X. O'Brien, who will preside at the bail hearing, that he (Musmanno) saw Nelson in bed in Philadelphia where the Communist leader is recovering at the home of a friend. Nelson was taking an infra red ray electric treatment for his twice broken leg at the time when Musmanno barged in on him.

MUSMANNO has never bothered about explaining how he got into the apartment that day while Nelson was alone. However, according to the law any entry to a person's residence without permission of that person or without a lawful warrant is illegal entry, on a par with that forced by a burglar, murderer or any other criminal.

It is characteristic of Judge Musmanno, however, that he has a fascist-like contempt for procedures required by law whenever these hinder his desires. If Nelson had had a gun with him, he would, by law, have been justified in shooting the intruder and the two intruders with him.

Now that Musmanno is sure of a position on the State Supreme Court he is more arrogant than ever. His many Hitlerite characteristics are intensified.

MEANWHILE, the stoolpigeon whom Musmanno has taken over for his own ends—Matt Cvetic—

has been pushed into the limelight with a long incendiary speech, quite evidently prepared for him, perhaps by the anti-union attorney Harry Alan Sherman. The talk was delivered at the fifth national convention of the 106th Infantry Division Assn. at the William Penn Hotel last Saturday.

Cvetic, who is being played up continually by the newspapers and over the radio, as a great patriot "who took his life in his hands to spy on the Communists," has become so inflated with the idea of his own importance that he even warned President Truman against fighting a "limited" war against the Communists. Eleanor Roosevelt, too, got a dig for not going all the way with U. S. Senator McCarthy and Cvetic in their mutual war to the death on the "Reds."

The Pittsburgh Press and the Sun-Telegraph are again featuring redbaiting against local Communists. Government officials cannot act quick enough to suit them. "Arrest them and get the indictment afterwards," they urge in disregard of all law.

Si Steinhauser, radio and television reviewer for the Pittsburgh Press, boasts in his column of the fight he is conducting within the local branch of the American Federation of Radio Artists to "kick Commies off the air and keep them off."

The national office of the federation is sponsoring an amendment to its constitution that would bar from membership anyone proved in state or federal courts to have joined the Communist Party, or who has been labelled a Communist by the State or Justice Departments, or who maintains membership in any organization listed as "subversive" by the U. S. Attorney General or other governmental agency.

Steinhauser says the amendment has been endorsed by the organization's National Board.

"Why people should listen to or watch Commies" is a "mystery" to him. "And to pay them astounding incomes on top of applauding them," strikes him as proving this is a "crazy world!"

Steinhauser knows who butters his bread, just as he knows that the Pittsburgh Press for which he works has never permitted organization of its reporters into the Newspaper Guild, conservative as that union is.

IN STATE COLLEGE, President Milton S. Eisenhower, head of the college, has been hauled on the carpet by Gov. John S. Fine in connection with charges made at a recent convention of the 23rd District of the American Legion, representing 26 posts in Centre, Clearfield, Cameron and McKean counties.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions, representing over 15,000 workers in 33 locals, has voted to accept the nine-cent-an-hour increase already accepted by other unions in the company's plant. The raise will

## BUT PRICE IS UPPED ONE CENT

PITTSBURGH.—A fight is on between the State Milk Control Commission and the federal Office of Price Stabilization over the Commission's order of July 16 increasing the price of bottled milk delivered to homes from 22 to 23 cents a quart and from 21 to 22 cents at stores.

The Commission claims it got approval of the Price Stabilization Office for the raise. The Stabilization officials countered that the approval was being withdrawn but that they would approve a half-cent increase. This would actually require most purchasers to pay the full cent, since most purchases are in single quarts.

Bills are pending in the legislature to rip out the Milk Control Commission on the ground that it has represented principally the big milk distributors and processors, especially the Rieck - McJunkin Dairy Co. which is owned by the National Dairy Products Co., the biggest of its kind by far in the U. S., and the Meadow Gold Dairies Co., owned by Beatrice Foods Co., the second largest in this country.

A LETTER to the Pittsburgh Press from Merle W. Hart, president of Interstate Creamery, Inc., New Castle, Pa., declared that "the price quoted as being paid by the dealer to the farmer is never actually paid."

"The Commission," he charges, "always listens to the siren song of the dealers." Hart claims that "the high price paid for bottle milk subsidizes cut-throat competition in the sale of dairy products other than bottled milk. He says pointblank that the recent cent a quart increases were wholly unjustified."

It is a striking commentary on the leadership of the labor movement in this area that outside of a protest by the United Electrical Workers union, Independent, neither the CIO nor the AFL lifted a finger to rally their members against the raise in price nor did they even have representatives at the hearing to protect their interests.

## Democratic Leader On Labor Hot Spot

GREENBURG.—John H. Dent, Democratic Party leader in the State Senate, has always paraded as a "friend of labor" and a "progressive." He is secretary-treasurer of the Trafford Coach Lines, his brother is vice-president.

The National Labor Relations Board has just declared the company guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered reinstatement of four drivers fired Sept. 27, 1949, with payment for the time they lost. It was also ordered to desist discouraging employees from belonging to the AFL Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees.

The origin of the trouble goes back to August, 1949, when four union committeemen called a two-day wildcat strike in protest against the company's putting a non-union mechanic to run a bus. A month later a driver, Wm. Miller was fired and the four committeemen threatened to call a second strike.

The four were dismissed. Protracted NLRB hearing followed resulting in sustaining the firing of Miller but ordering the reinstatement of the four committeemen.

Dent tried to make out that he the PUC last April 2, showed him was "just a stockholder" but the report filed by the company with listed as secretary-treasurer.

amount to \$15.60 monthly for most who come under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Others will get a straight 5 percent increase. The Federation rejected the company's offer to extend the union contract to April 1, as was done in the case of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers and the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Like the United Electrical Workers, Independent, this leaves the contract expiring Nov. 1, with a wage-reopening effective Sept. 1. The local unit of the Federation represents 5,000 salaried employees.

The Pittsburgh Association of the AFL Patternmakers League has approved the 8-cents-an-hour raise for the 106 workers it represents in the plant here.

## GM Shuts Plant

PITTSBURGH.—The 700 employees of the General Motors Co. Fisher Body Division in Millin Township shared in \$52,000 due them by the union contract as the company shut down all departments except its offices, tool and die shop, and maintenance. Instead of paid vacations, the union contract calls for cash payments for from one to three weeks, depending on length of employment.

The shutdown is ostensibly for a week and due to government restrictions on materials because of "defense" requirements resulting from the Korean war and preparedness program.

## Layoff 900 At Erie GE

ERIE, Pa.—The General Electric Co. has announced a layoff of 900 workers in the refrigeration department of its local plant effective Aug. 20.

Works manager Bertram Miller blamed increased government restrictions on the use of basic materials. These restrictions are due to the Korean war and the arms program from which General Electric is reaping huge profits.

The men laid off are those who have less than six months service. Women must have had not over nine months service.

## Win Taxi Strike

PITTSBURGH. — A two-day strike of 52 taxicab drivers against the Airlines Transportation Co. which operates limousine service between the downtown area and the municipal Airport as well as general taxi service in the county has been settled with reinstatement of the driver whose dismissal prompted the walkout.

The union — Local 128, AFL Taxicab Drivers — agreed that a clause in its contract giving new drivers 30 days in which to join the union will be considered a probationary period during which the company has the unlimited right to discharge a new worker.

## Strikers Return Under Protest

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. — The three-day wildcat strike which tied up the big Aliquippa plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. ended with a return to work "under protest."

A substantial section of the workers—reported by the Post-Gazette as 3,000 out of the 12,000 employed—wanted to remain out until the company reinstated the worker whose discharge had precipitated the walkout. Pressure from district and national officials of the CIO United Steelworkers, however, won a majority at the local meetings to settlement of the grievance by provisions of the union contract.

## Crack Open Shop

HOMESTEAD, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Assn. of the AFL Patternmakers League cracked the unbroken open-shop record of the big Mesta Machine Co.'s plant here by winning a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

With 70 wood and metal patternmakers and their apprentices and helpers eligible to vote, the League got 35 votes to 32 for no union. Repeated efforts by the CIO United Steelworkers to organize the several thousand workers had failed.

## Surgery Benefit Included in New Steel Pact

PITTSBURGH. — Contract improvements of the welfare program with U. S. Steel and other companies provide for increased benefits effective Aug. 1, according to CIO United Steelworkers officials.

U. S. Steel agreed to provide Blue Shield surgical benefits to its 220,000 employees and their dependents, estimated to total about 750,000. The surgical service, estimated to cost nearly \$4,000,000 a year, will come out of the surplus piled up in the present social insurance program which includes life, accident and sickness insurance, and hospitalization.

The program had called for accumulation of a \$4,000,000 reserve fund. Instead it left nearly \$8,000,000 as a surplus from its first year of operation.

Some 120,000 U. S. Steel employees have been paying \$1.50 monthly for surgical protection for themselves and dependents under local mutual voluntary plans. They will be saved this expense under the new program.

Blue Shield officials explained that the new program will provide payments to a maximum of \$200 for operation in cases where the sickness or injury originated outside of the occupation.

EXPENSES of the enlarged social welfare plan will come out of the arrangement which ended the 1949 steel strike. This requires a contribution of 2½ cents taken out of the hourly pay of all employees. U. S. Steel and its subsidiaries pay an equal sum into the welfare fund.

The status of the fund will be reviewed every three months by a committee representing both the union and company. Should reserves drop below the \$4,000,000 level, employees may be required to pay an additional 50 cents a month.

It is expected that by the end of the week all subsidiaries of U. S. Steel—which was the first to sign the agreement—will have signed up. These include Geneva Steel Co., Columbia Steel Co., American Steel & Wire Co., National Tube Co., and Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. The union is negotiating a similar plan with Bethlehem Steel Corp.

## End Forging Strike

CORAOPOLIS, Pa.—A three-day strike of 850 production workers in the Pittsburgh Forging Co. plant for increased wages ended upon the firm's promise to negotiate their demands. The company had based its previous refusal to discuss an increase on the ground the workers had already secured the maximum allowable under the Wage Stabilization Board's 10 percent limit.



# The Worker

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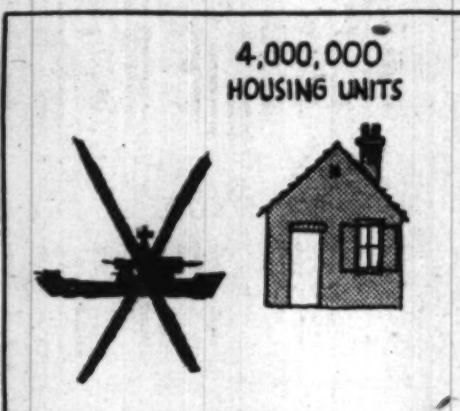
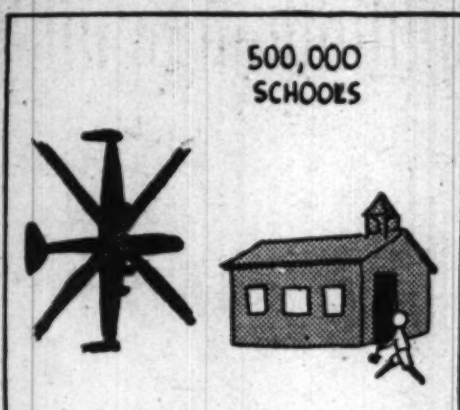
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## Denver, Roxbury, Savannah— America's Acting for Peace

There's something new in America today . . . all over the country the thread that is binding people together is the demand for peace,  
See Page 2

## 'Integration' Order Freezes Jimcrow in the Army

White officers will still command, all Negro service units are maintained despite the Army Brass announcement for the Far East Command.  
See Page 2.



# WHAT TRUMAN'S ARMS BUDGET COULD BUY

— See Page 4 —

# ARMY BRASS PERILS CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA

— See Page 3 —

## 'For the Crime' of Editing Papers

THE TRUMAN-WALL ST. government widened its attack on the freedom of the press last Thursday, when FBI men seized Al Richmond, executive editor of the San Francisco Daily People's World, and Philip (Slim) Connelly, the paper's Los Angeles editor.

The two veteran West Coast newspapermen thus joined John Gates, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, as targets of the government's attack on elementary democratic rights. Gates is now serving a five-year prison term in Atlanta Penitentiary under a Smith Act frameup conviction.

The unprecedented nature of this jailing of newspaper editors for the crime of holding opinions contrary to official policies was recognized by the New York Post, which, in a sharply-worded editorial, asserted that "The prosecutions are aimed at men's words and thoughts, not at their deeds."

THE SCOPE of the Justice Department's new move to silence any and all newspapers which speak up for peace was revealed by the indictments handed down against the California 12. The latter were "accused" of having taken part in a "conspiracy" to

### WEST COAST 'INDICTMENT CHARGES FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT EDITORS ARE "ACCUSED OF WRITING ARTICLES" FOR NEWSPAPER

"write and cause to be written articles . . ." in the Daily Worker and People's World and other publications. The indictment falsely alleged that the two newspapers carried such articles "teaching and advocating the necessity of overthrowing and destroying the government of the U. S. by force and

violence." This charge was flatly refuted by Supreme Court Justice Jackson, who later voted to uphold the Smith Act, when he declared Sept. 25, 1950 of "articles or editorials" written by the 11 Communist leaders in the Daily Worker "do not contain any ad-

vocacy of violent overthrow of the Government. . . ."

The California indictments otherwise followed the now regularized Justice Department pattern of charging workingclass leaders with such "crimes" as he "did attend and participate in a meeting."

THE PEOPLE'S WORLD is a widely-known West Coast daily progressive newspaper, respected in labor circles for its consistent support of trade union causes.

Richmond, 37, has been editor of the paper since its inception in 1939, except for the time he served in the U. S. armed forces. FBI men operating without warrants invaded the main office of the People's World to arrest Richmond at his desk.

OTHER FBI AGENTS seized Philip Connelly as he was leaving home. The Los Angeles editor of the People's World is widely known throughout the country as a newspaperman and trade union leader. He was a founder of the American Newspaper Guild on the West Coast and was also president of the California State CIO.

Demonstrating the Truman government's contempt for the freedom of the press, some 20 FBI hivelings swarmed over the People's World premises at 590 Folsom St., disrupting the newspaper's activities. One burly agent stood over the switchboard and prevented the paper from getting or receiving calls. Mobs of other FBI agents took over the adjoining streets.



Six of the 12 California workingclass leaders now in jail as a result of the government's latest Smith Act persecutions. Left to right: Ernest Fox, Loretta Starvus Stack, Albert J. Lima, Rude Lambert and Al Richmond. Picture was made as they awaited arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Francis St. John Fox in San Francisco.





### French Hail U. S. Peoples' Leaders

A QUARTET OF GREAT AMERICANS draws cheers from democratic France in the Bastille Day parade July 14 in Paris. As Frenchmen celebrate their "Fourth of July" commemorating the release of Louis XVI's political prisoners from the Bastille, they draw sharp attention to the struggle for democracy in the U.S.A. Pictures of Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party now serving a five-year prison term under the Smith Thought-Control Act; the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paul Robeson and Abraham Lincoln are carried by members of the French Committee for Defense of the Imprisoned Democratic Americans.

## Is the South's Lynch Law Now Official New York's Way of Life?

THE WAVES OF WAR HYSTERIA are wearing thinner and thinner the silken curtain which separates New York City from the racist politics of Mississippi and her lynch-law sister states. In both places a Negro is a Negro—to be counted as a "vote" and worker but still not a full-fledged human being.

Consider the handling of three recent cases involving Negroes in New York City and the meaning becomes clear. Last December two policemen shot and killed in cold blood the 24-year-old Negro veteran John Derrick. Derrick was killed as he raised his hands above his head in response to commands from Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minnakakis near 119 St. and Eighth Ave.

THE DERRICK killing aroused Harlem and New York. Eyewitnesses testified publicly and before the New York County Grand Jury. Federal Judge Thomas Murphy, then New York Police Commissioner, refused to call a departmental hearing or to see delegations of Harlem citizens. District Attorney Frank Hogan reluctantly placed the case before the Grand Jury after one of his assistants had made a public statement exonerating the two killer-cops.

The jury found that Derrick's killing was "justified." In the spring of this year, then Commissioner Murphy pinned medals of honor on the two killer-cops for "bravery" in connection with killing a suspected criminal.

OR TAKE THE CASE of Henry Fields, the young Brooklyn Negro, who was killed on last May 26 by Patrolman Sam Applebaum. The bullet from Applebaum's gun felled Fields as he stepped from a car he was driving on Applebaum's order. Even more than in the Derrick killing, Brooklyn clamored for justice, for the arrest and conviction of the killer.

Brooklyn District Attorney, Miles McDonald, who dreams of becoming Governor of New York State, was almost literally pushed into presenting the case against Applebaum to the Kings County Grand Jury. The killer was exonerated. McDonald, making a play for the Negro vote, re-submitted the case to the Grand Jury which found "not sufficient evidence" to indict.

SO FOUR GRAND JURIES—one of them Federal—came to the same white supremacist conclusion: Negroes killed by white cops' guns don't count.

It was different with Isaac Woodard, the Negro veteran who, while still in his Army uniform, was blinded by a South Carolina policeman back in 1946. Last week Woodard, in what looks like a frame-up, was arrested and charged with robbery. On its face, the charge against the blinded vet of having robbed a Joe Soto of \$8 in a hallway is somewhat ridiculous.

But Woodard, the victim of a brutal southern cop, stood in New York City as a living reminder of

police terror against Negroes and a symbol of their fight to end the beatings and killings. It is significant, too, that Communists, who fought first in many instances against the brutality such as Woodard suffered, are victims of the same juries and prosecutors who freed the Negro-killers.

Examine the cases of Woodard, Derrick, Fields and the Communists and the conclusion is clear: Mississippi morality of racist war, white supremacy courts and the unchallenged authority of the armed white cop are becoming official New York's "way of life."

## Army 'Integration' Order Freezes Jimcrow

### White Officers to Command; All-Negro Service Units Maintained

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN A BACK-HANDED SLAP at Negro soldiers last week the Army Brass announced with quite some press fanfare that segregation in the armed forces was ended in Korea and throughout the Far East Command. The order, on which the announcement was based, was a slick Army public relations job designed to answer cheaply the mass anti-jimcrow demands of the Negro people.

The emptiness of the army's answer is evident from the first objective of the Army order—abolish the all-Negro 24th Regiment of the 25th Division. The reason: "It has been demonstrated that in combat in Korea, Negro soldiers served more efficiently in integrated units."

BUT THE ARMY ORDER does not have in mind real integration. Actually disbanding the 24th Infantry Regiment only "integrates" Negro enlisted personnel and junior officers under white commanders, a continuation of the same old jimcrow pattern upholding white supremacy. And the army quickly assures its white supremacy Old Guard that Negroes will still serve in separate units in the United States and in Europe. But back to Korea.

THE FRAUD of the Army's announcement is further indicated in the fact that it doesn't mention the numerous all-Negro outfits in Korea—numbering more men than the 24th Regiment—in its "integration" program. How about the Negro army outfits who handle the GI's laundry and showers and graves registration? What about the 77th Engineer Combat Company which landed in Korea in July, 1950? Or the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion? Or the trucking companies and Battalions? "Integra-

By JOHN F. NORMAN

THE HANDBILL in Roxbury, Mass., wasn't unusual. "Bar-B-Q Sunday in the Jones Yard," it read. You'd seen circulars like it a hundred times over, and the people you knew were going to be at the Jones' yard were your neighbors, warm and friendly as they gathered to raise a little money for a needed neighborhood project.

The difference, in 1951 America, was in the line at the bottom of the leaflet. That read: "Sponsored by the Roxbury Minute Women for Peace."

In Denver, Col., the bulletin board on the lawn of the Denver Unitarian Church told passersby the Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert would preach that Sunday on "Integrity Is Not a Luxury." Not an unusual topic for a sermon by an earnest pastor.

But that Sunday, in that church, for that sermon, Rev. Gilbert read in full to his congregation the proud stand for peace and civil rights taken by Howard Da Silva

in his testimony before the House Un-American Committee.

And in Savannah, Ga., there was nothing unusual in the fact that James W. Horning Sr., had set up a bronze plaque near the road on his property to honor the memory of a dead son. But this plaque said:

"In memory of 19-year-old James Waring Horning, USMC, killed in action Dec. 2, 1950, at Yudam-ni-Chosin Reservoir, Korea. The incompetent, greedy, confused politicians elected in 1948 were responsible for this boy being murdered in Korea."

THERE IS A NEW Spoon River in America today—a mid-century anthology of lives of plain Americans all over the country; and the thread binding them together is peace.

You'll find some of it in the letters and postcards that stream into the national office of the American Peace Crusade at 1186 Broadway, or the National Labor Con-

ference for Peace at 80 E. 11 St. in New York.

APC didn't know, for example, that it had an organized group in Elkins, W. Va. But from Elkins last week came the petition, laboriously typed, with the heading: "If you believe in the following, please sign your name." The "following" was peace—and the people had signed.

FROM Walla Walla, Wash., and Asbury Park, N. J.—and pretty near all points between—came letters about "Report Back Rallies" in which the home towners warmly greeted the delegates returned from the great Chicago Peace Congress last month.

At Odd Fellows Hall in Washington, D. C.—in the shadow of the center of world aggression today—25 delegates told a capacity crowd of the people's struggle for peace that keeps hammering for recognition in U. S. policy.

From Alameda, Cal., the day 12 Californians were seized in FBI raids for leading the peace fight, a letter was mailed that told of more than 50 peace rallies held in Northern California in less than a month since the Chicago Congress. The letter said: "We Won't Stop!"

From Oklahoma City came an oblique commentary on the state of free expression in mid-century America: a postcard advertising a peace rally featuring Mike King, "noted ex-newscaster . . ."

Yet the airlines were still open in Louisville, Ky., where a Farm Equipment Union officer and an Episcopal minister joined forces in a debate for arms reductions against a National Guard colonel and a Big Business attorney.

LABOR, restive under the Cold War's attacks, was beginning to recognize its strength. It was no accident that both Dean Acheson and Pres. Truman rushed out to Detroit to make major war propaganda speeches—Detroit, where John L. Lewis had poked his fist through the war-makers' "prosperity" myth, and where giant Ford Local 600 of the UAW-CIO had wired Truman demanding an immediate end to the war in Korea.

In Connecticut, noon hour "Report Back" rallies were being held division by division at the big General Electric plant.

From Turtle Creek Valley, Pa., just outside terror-ridden Pittsburgh, came reports of successful peace meetings organized by the 22 coal miners and 14 steelworkers who had been sent from the Valley as delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress.

And from far off Hawaii, Peace Delegate Yasuki Arakaki, trustee of the big sugar workers' union, wrote asking for 1,700 copies—one for each steward—of the Labor Peace Conference's attractive new four-page question-and-answer folder, "Must There Be War?"

In America this week, as the brass continued trying to hamstring the Kaesong truce talks, people were thinking of peace. And, in thousands of communities all over the country, they were turning their thoughts to action.

tion" or not Negro soldiers are going to be kept in the "house-cleaning" and service units.

Of course the writer of the Army's directive could have started closer to home. It would have been more convincing if the order to abolish segregation in the Army had been directed to Fort Lee, Va., just a stone's throw from the Pentagon so to speak. In Fort Lee, the Baltimore Afro-American reporter, James L. Hicks, has revealed, everything is jimcrow. A \$500,000 officers' club there is barred to the use of Negro officers, while \$60,000 is being spent to build a "colored" club. Why not start there?

WHY DID the directive have nothing to say about the jimcrow National Guard units in 42 states of the Union? These units are now under the supervision of the Army's National Guard Bureau and they are as jimcrowed as the railroad station in Birmingham, Ala. This includes all of the guard units from New York State, whose all-Negro 715 AAA Battalion from Brooklyn is now training (or was) in jimcrow Fort Benning, Ga.

From Fort Devens, Mass., a group of Negro soldiers wrote in to the Pittsburgh Courier recently: "We belong to the —th QM Laundry Company. It is a segregated outfit. All of the outfits that we have seen at Fort Devens are segregated except for a couple of training units. . . ."

ARE WE to assume that Negro and white soldiers are to train in an atmosphere of jimcrow and anti-Negro practices in order to fight in an "integrated" Army? No sincere fighter against jimcrow is going to be fooled into thinking that jimcrow is going to be killed by disbanding one all-Negro regiment.

The Army "integration" an-

nouncement follows the appointment by President Truman of a three-man courts-martial review board. He had been requested to place a Negro on the board to safeguard the rights of the disproportionate number of Negro soldiers who are railroaded by the big white brass. The review board is all-white.

A NEGRO REPORTER, concluding a cross-country tour of Army installations, recently wrote: "The only place in the world where the U. S. uniform can be insulted with impunity is in the southern states of the United States." News items from the Negro press fully document this statement. Just two weeks ago 21 Negro soldiers, headed for Korea, refused to sit in the rear of a bus in Nashville. White military policemen arrested the entire group and escorted them, under guard, to St. Louis. These incidents of humiliation and violence, too numerous to mention, will not be covered up by the Army announcement.

An official of the NAACP in Washington greeted the Army directive and declared it "will knock the props from under much of the Anti-American propaganda in Korea." That may be true. It may be good public relations in Korea and Japan. But it's quite another matter to a Negro soldier who is offered the prospect of manhood only when he becomes the occupant of a Korean foxhole.

### PRICES TOO HIGH

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (FP).—Five out of seven consumers think this is a bad time to buy. The reason: prices are too high, reports the University of Michigan research center.



# Public Pressure Forcing Action on Cicero Mobsters

CHICAGO. STATE'S ATTORNEY BOYLE and Cook County Sheriff Babb bent before public pressure this week to admit they had "sufficient evidence" to prosecute fomenters of the anti-Negro mob outbreak which wrecked a 20-flat building in the town of Cicero three weeks ago.

The two officials gave no indication of when they would act, or whom they would indict.

While several National Guard units remained at the scene of the violence, a broad cross-section of organizations throughout greater Chicago acted to back up the fight of bus-driver Harvey Clark, Jr. to return his family to the flat the mobsters had torn apart.

FROM THE NAACP came a donation of \$2,000 to help the Clark family restore part of the \$2,500 worth of new furniture de-

stroyed by the hoodlums.

From 20 Catholic laymen in Cicero came an appeal, mailed to fellow Catholics in the area, condemning the violence against the Clark family, and urging personal contributions to make restitution for the damage incurred against their property.

Meetings called by the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the United Packing-house Workers of America, District 1, numerous other labor and community groups, discussed aid for the Clarks' court battle suing the town of Cicero for \$200,000, and asking for injunctions against Cicero officials who were trying to prevent repair of the wrecked apartment building by ordering it boarded up.

George C. Adams, attorney for the Clarks, revealed that building contractors willing to restore the

building had been refused loans by local banks, and insurance firms continued to reject applications to insure the building. One contractor, Adams said, had been threatened with bodily harm should he undertaken the work.

The Clark family, heartened by the support from white as well as Negro citizens, remained steadfast in their determination to make the Cicero flat their home.

## NEWSMEN WIN

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Editorial employees of the Oregon Journal and the Portland Oregonian won a 5 percent increase, in an arbitration award accepted by the Portland Newspaper Guild, CIO.

## WOODWORKERS PARLEY

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—The International Woodworkers (CIO) convene in Denver October 5.

# Seek to Cancel Bail, Put Nelson in Prison

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

THE FRAMEUP "SEDITION" TRIAL entered its eighth month last week as Prosecutor Loran Lewis was trying to cancel Steve Nelson's bail and throw him into prison.

Lewis—who had just lost the Democratic nomination for the District Attorneyship—was a bitter, lame duck politician.

Nelson, the former lieutenant colonel of the famous Abraham Lincoln Battalion, is lying on a sick bed in Philadelphia. He is slowly recuperating from six fractures and several severe internal injuries sustained in an automobile accident three months ago. He is officially severed from the "sedition" trial of Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen. But he is still under indictment and under \$10,000 bonds put up by the Civil Rights Congress.

Lewis asked the court to void Nelson's Civil Rights Congress bail and to jail him unless he puts up \$25,000. The frameup prosecutor also brutally demanded that Nelson be taken from his Philadelphia sick bed and brought back to Allegheny County, whether he raises the \$25,000 or not. And he asked the court to reject any bonds from "Communists" or from anyone "directly or indirectly" connected with Communists.

JUDGE HENRY X. O'BRIEN at once issued an order directing Nelson or his representative to "show cause" why he should not give \$25,000 bail. The hearing on the "show cause" order is set for Aug. 9.

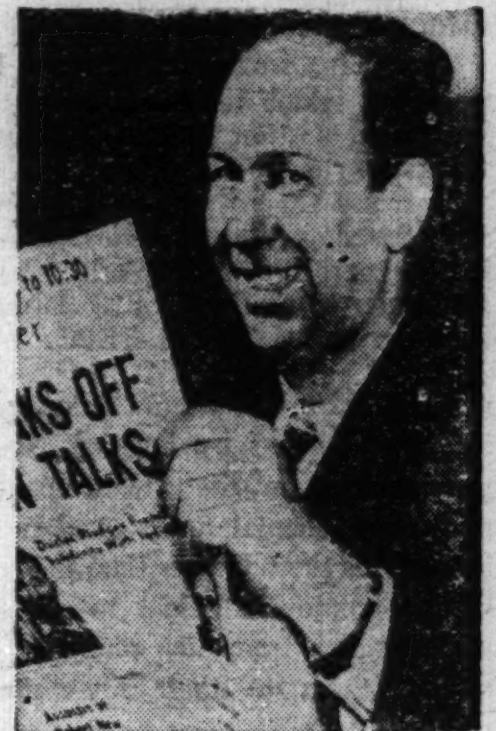
Witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno quickly offered to "testify" against Nelson at the hearing.

Andy Onda denounced Lewis' move as "cruel persecution." Onda pointed out that the prosecutor knew that Nelson was crippled and suffering and unable to travel.

THE DEFENSE of Onda and Dolsen had been scheduled to open last week. The opening was delayed, however, while the jury heard much of the most vicious frameup testimony against the defendants read to it for a second time.

Some 200,000 words of the most inflammatory, false and prejudicial stuff in the trial was read to the jury by the order of Judge O'Brien.

This testimony had been given by Judge Musmanno and by the stoolpigeons Matt Cvetic, Paul Crouch and Manning Johnson several months ago. It slanderously accused Nelson of being a "spy" without giving any evidence of es-



STEVE NELSON

pionage. It accused Communist schools of teaching violence. And it was full of invented "force and violence" talk attributed to Nelson and other members of the Communist Party.

All this rubbish had been admitted into the record by O'Brien several months ago over the protests of defense counsel. O'Brien finally admitted—in the jury's absence—last month that it was "irrelevant."

THE JUDGE, however, directed that this stuff be re-read to the jury last week. Why? So that they could be instructed to disregard it. He gave them no explanation as to why they should disregard it.

Defense Counsel John T. McTernan protested that the stuff was too "inflammatory" and "prejudicial" to read. The judge overruled him and required McTernan himself to do the reading, which took several days.

Judge O'Brien, of course, should have granted and thrown out the whole shoddy thought control case as the defense asked him to do, when he finally threw out the 200,000 words.

The jury has been absent from the court for six weeks. It has heard little testimony for nearly three months before the present readings of the Musmanno, Cvetic, Crouch and Johnson falsehoods began.

Funds are needed more than ever by the Committee to Defend the Pittsburgh Frameup Victims, Pat Cush, chairman, P. O. Box 502.

# HARASS WIFE OF FRAMED NEGRO LIEUTENANT

BORROWED TO SEE HUSBAND, HER RELIEF NOW THREATENED

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of framed Negro Lieut. Leon Gilbert, is being harassed by Pennsylvania relief officials because she borrowed money from a friend for an emergency trip to Camp Cooke, Cal., to see her imprisoned husband.

Destitute since her husband was railroaded by an all-white court-martial for not sending Negro troops into a Korean death trap, Mrs. Gilbert has been providing for her two small children, her aged mother and herself out of a \$21-a-month relief allotment.

The harassment of Lieut. Gilbert's impoverished family came to light here through a letter from York, Pa., relief officials to Mrs. Ethel A. Dunn, retired Negro county worker now active in the Veterans Service Center.

"CASE NO. 22276" Referring to Mrs. Gilbert as "Case No. 22276," the letter from Thomas J. Fitzgerald, senior visitor for the York County Bureau of Assistance, quizzes Mrs. Dunn closely on Mrs. Gilbert's emergency trip, and demands an accounting of "the source of the funds, amount and any other information concerning the journey."

Mrs. Dunn had borrowed \$250 from a friend, Benjamin H. Sheldon, to lend to Mrs. Gilbert for the visit to her husband shortly after an appeal for reduction of his 20-year sentence was turned down by an Army board.

Mrs. Gilbert was able to see her framed husband for only a few hours and then, because her money had run out, she had to return almost immediately to Pennsylvania.

Decorated for bravery in World War II, Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to death by an all-white court-martial in Korea because he



Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left) and Tondalayo.

had differed with his white commanding officer on the suicide mission assigned Negro soldiers in his platoon.

The death sentence was commuted to 20 years at hard labor after a storm of protest to President Truman.

# 45% of Families in Italy at Hunger Level

ROME, Italy (ALN). — Three-fourths of all Italian families have a standard of living which does not cover even their most elementary needs and 45 percent do not earn enough to buy the minimum necessary amount of food, Giuseppe di Vittorio, general secretary of the General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) said here.

Reporting to the CGIL central committee's meeting, Di Vittorio said his figures were based on a survey recently conducted by the Doxa Institute.

A resolution adopted by the CGIL committee said that contrary to optimistic statements by the government, the Italian economy is "characterized by a profound depression, stagnation of industrial production and agriculture, an increase of total and partial unemployment, the contrac-

tion of productive investments and a reduction in public works."

Among the fundamental causes of the growing economic depression, the CGIL said, are these:

The low purchasing power of workers and other sections of the population which fails to stimulate production.

The ban on trade with countries of eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Asia whose economies are complementary to Italy's.

The ever-growing dependence of the Italian economy on the U. S., to such a point that numerous Italian engineering and metallurgical plants have been shut down and dismantled while hundreds of billions of lire are spent on purchasing machinery in the U. S. and England.

Di Vittorio called on the entire

people "to join the great battle which coincides with the general struggle to save the independence of our country. It is necessary to mobilize all forces of the nation to defend, organize and develop our metallurgical and engineering industry, even in the south of Italy where the strengthening of this fundamental sector can signify the redemption and economic and social development of the most depressed areas in our country."

The CGIL warned that the policy of rearming will further worsen the already depressed situation and that a grave and imminent danger of inflation exists. This danger can only be averted, it said, by raising wages, providing jobs through expanding peacetime production and freeing Italian economy from its heavy armaments load.

# ILL. PEACE ASSEMBLY LAUNCHES CARD CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO. — Action following the Peace Congress held here last month was announced as the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade launched a mass postcard campaign to President Truman demanding immediate peace in Korea and Big Five negotiations.

A goal of 50,000 postcards for peace have been accepted by peace crusaders in neighborhoods, churches, shops and schools throughout Chicago.

The postcard, attractively designed in blue and white, pictures a dove of peace alongside the message which reads:

"Mr. President: I hope and pray that as head of our government you will do all in your power to assure full peace in Korea and the speedy return of our boys to their loved ones. I urge further that you help bring about talks between the major powers (U. S., Great Britain, France, USSR and China) to remove the threat of

atomic war which would not spare our cities and homes. Such discussions could lead to eventual disarmament and the promotion of higher living standards, fuller democracy, and a richer life for all peoples. Though the difficulties are great, I fervently hope you will take these steps for the security of America and in the interests of humanity."

Chicagoans were also urged this week to write, wire and visit their Congressmen to press for a cease-fire in Korea now.

Headed by Rev. Joseph Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, the Illinois delegation included one hundred from the downstate area, 150 youth and large Negro, labor and woman representation. Among the organizations sending delegates were churches, social clubs, a baseball team, mothers' organizations, religious and fraternal groups and community peace committees.



# Where Do Cicero Bosses Stand?

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—If racism is a disease, Cicero was infected long before the disgraceful attack was unleashed against the family of Harvey E. Clark, Jr.,

The infection spread from the Cicero plants where many townspeople work—corporations which for the most part have held a strict jimcrow line as far as they were able to.

In many Cicero plants, Negroes were hired for the first time during the early years of World War II, under conditions of a labor shortage and a federal FEPC.

THE MYTH of Negro "inferiority" was created by keeping Negro workers in the lowest paid and most menial jobs. And no sooner was the war over than many Cicero employers began to eliminate Negroes from their plants, restoring them to their lily-white status.

Cicero is an important industrial town, rated second only to

Chicago in this state. It has large steel-fabricating plants, forge shops and foundries, electrical appliance manufacturing.

Plants such as Danly Machine Specialties, Conlon Washing Machine, Sunbeam, Crown Stove are lily-white.

OTHER CICERO PLANTS have a long history of anti-union conniving and violence. In many cases, this anti-union activity centered around attempts to split the unity of Negro and white workers.

The two biggest plants in town—Western Electric and GE Hotpoint—are strongholds of the open-shop maintaining company unions. Other employers have followed

this example—or tried to. Some of the most bitter labor struggles in this entire area have taken place in Cicero.

THERE WAS, for example, a clear-cut employers' conspiracy to eliminate from the town the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. This is a fighting union which prides itself, among other things, on its uncompromising fight for the rights of Negro workers.

In the Spring of 1949, a bitter struggle broke out at the Elkay Mfg. Co. which makes stainless steel kitchen fixtures. It was a lockout, instituted by the company when UE Local 1119 asked to reopen negotiations on its contract.

In the weeks that followed, the UE workers came under assault by squads of gangsters (for which Cicero is notorious), police brutality, court injunctions and every other form of intimidation.

In the end, 26 UE members and leaders, Negro and white, were arrested on frameup charges, facing prison terms and blacklisted from employment in the town.

AT THE SUNBEAM CORP., the UE, which maintained a majority in the plant, was ousted by the management. Sunbeam flatly refused to abide by a Labor Board ruling that it must bargain with UE.

Today the UE still has contract relations only with the Danly Machine Specialties Co., in Cicero. But here too the union was forced into a bitter five-week strike last year in order to maintain itself.

The CIO United Auto Workers Local 453 has contracts with National Malleable, Maremont and Crown Stove. However, this local with a large Negro membership has never been able to break through the jimcrow ban at Crown Stove.

DURING WORLD WAR II, Cicero employers helped to perpetuate the unwritten law that no Negro stay in Cicero overnight. They issued special passes to Negro workers who worked night shifts and over-time, passes to explain why these Negro workers were on Cicero streets past the "curfew" hour.

When the racist rioting broke out on July 10 at the Clark home, many employers saw this as their opportunity to drive a wedge between Negro and white workers. Many firms told their Negro employees to stay home, including the big Ceco Steel plant.

While thousands of Negro workers are needed by Cicero employers in their plants, they have been told in effect: "You're welcome—not to live, not to become part of this community, not to join organizations or trade unions—just to do your day's work and return to the Ghetto."

## GM Shuts Plant

PITTSBURGH.—The 700 employees of the General Motors Co. Fisher Body Division in Mifflin Township shared in \$52,000 due them by the union contract as the company shut down all departments except its offices, tool and die shop, and maintenance. Instead of paid vacations, the union contract calls for cash payments for from one to three weeks, depending on length of employment.

The shutdown is ostensibly for a week and due to government restrictions on materials because of "defense" requirements resulting from the Korean war and preparedness program.

## FARM INCOME DROPS

Net income realized by farmers declined by more than one-fourth from 1947 to 1950.



## PROTEST ANTI-SEMITIC FILM AT NEIGHBORHOOD THEATERS

CHICAGO.—Community groups this week continued a boycott against the British film, Oliver Twist, which contains a violent slander against the Jewish people in its presentation of the character, Fagin.

In spite of the refusal of city-wide leaders of the American Jewish Congress to make the ban official, local groups are campaigning against the film at neighborhood theaters where it is currently showing.

The North Side Chapter of the AJC took a strong stand against the film. The Anti-Defamation League also declared the portrayal of Fagin, a vile caricature of the Jewish people such as anti-Semites

## There's No Letup In Rise of Food Prices

CHICAGO.—The steady upward movement of prices of essential commodities is continuing unabated in Chicago according to the latest bulletin of the U. S. Department of Labor.

In the month preceeding mid-June, consumer prices advanced 0.2 percent. Biggest advances in food prices were for eggs, meats, poultry and fish.

During the three-month period from mid-March to mid-June, the rent index for Chicago increased by 1.0 percent.

## 'LABOR MUST REPEAL SMITH ACT'

DEARBORN.—The Gear and Axle membership meeting of United Auto Workers Ford Local 600 recently adopted a resolution condemning the Smith Act. The resolution, which was sent to the Executive Board of the Local for their reaction and to the International UAW said:

"The Smith Act denies the right of freesppeech, freedom of assembly. The Supreme Court decision deals a deadly blow to the First Amendment of the Constitution and labor and Justices Black

and Douglas in their majority opinions warn of this danger. Also that if this opinion is allowed to stand it will be the law of the land.

"Labor is already suffering from the tremendous blows of the Taft-Hartley Act and we call upon the leaders of labor to unite to repeal the vicious Smith Act which if permitted to stand as a law will be used as a threat to permit labor from continuing its march forward and finally as an atom bomb to ultimately destroy labor forever."

## Strikers Return 'Under Protest'

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. — The three-day wildcat strike which tied up the big Aliquippa plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. ended with a return to work "under protest."

A substantial section of the workers—reported by the Post-Gazette as 3,000 out of the 12,000 employed—wanted to remain out until the company reinstated the worker whose discharge had precipitated the walkout. Pressure from district and national officials of the CIO United Steelworkers, however, won a majority at the local meetings to settlement of the grievance by provisions of the union contract.

## Readers' Club Backs 'Worker', Acts on Issues

To the Editor

We have a Michigan Worker Readers' Club in our area! What is it like? How did it start? What do we do? We are among the first of what should soon be a statewide project.

Our club had its beginning in a community embracing ten readers of The Worker. Our club was just a group of readers who came together on the issue of fighting for Willie McGee's freedom. The salesmen of the paper in this community brought the issue to the readers.

After untiring work in the community, these readers decided to organize themselves into a permanent club with regularly monthly dues and elected officers. Our first social affair was given last month with the proceeds going to The Worker. Another party held two weeks ago raised enough money to send a delegate to the Chicago Peace Congress. We have constituted ourselves to carry out the fight on issues which our paper writes about, because we know our paper is correct and true.

Clubs like ours can insure the continued life of our paper. In these times, when every legal and illegal method is being used to kill our press, we who read The Worker should support it. All that is needed to start a club is people, readers who will themselves circulate and build The Worker.

More to follow from the Readers Club in Detroit.

## Surgery Benefit Included in New Steel Pact

PITTSBURGH.—Contract improvements of the welfare program with U. S. Steel and other companies provide for increased benefits effective Aug. 1, according to CIO United Steelworkers officials.

U. S. Steel agreed to provide Blue Shield surgical benefits to its 220,000 employees and their dependents, estimated to total about 750,000. The surgical service, estimated to cost nearly \$4,000,000 a year, will come out of the surplus piled up in the present social insurance program which includes life, accident and sickness insurance, and hospitalization.

The program had called for accumulation of a \$4,000,000 reserve fund. Instead it left nearly \$8,000,000 as a surplus from its first year of operation.

Some 120,000 U. S. Steel employees have been paying \$1.50 monthly for surgical protection for themselves and dependents under local mutual voluntary plans. They will be saved this expense under the new program.

Blue Shield officials explained that the new program will provide payments to a maximum of \$200 for operation in cases where the sickness or injury originated outside of the occupation.

EXPENSES of the enlarged social welfare plan will come out of the arrangement which ended the 1949 steel strike. This requires a contribution of 2½ cents taken out of the hourly pay of all employees. U. S. Steel and its subsidiaries pay an equal sum into the welfare fund.

The status of the fund will be reviewed every three months by a committee representing both the union and company. Should reserves drop below the \$4,000,000 level, employees may be required to pay an additional 50 cents a month.

It is expected that by the end of the week all subsidiaries of U. S. Steel—which was the first to sign the agreement—will have signed up. These include Geneva Steel Co., Columbia Steel Co., American Steel & Wire Co., National Tube Co., and Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. The union is negotiating a similar plan with Bethlehem Steel Corp.

## VICTIM OF FORD'S GREED

### Aged Negro Worker Crushed by Bucket

DEARBORN.—Cenius Marks, Negro Ford Production Foundry worker, 68, and scheduled to retire this week on a pension after 25 years at Fords, will never collect his pension. He was crushed to death July 25 in the shop.

He was caught between a wall and a charging bucket. This bucket runs on a track, pulled by a cable to where it is hooked to the crane. On the way to the hooking station it goes through a door so narrow a man cannot pass through when the bucket is

in the doorway. The headspace is very low. Workers say the whole area should have been designated a "danger zone."

It was in this doorway that the charging bucket caught Cenius Marks, when he tried to free the bucket after it was jammed by a piece of steel. He tried to loosen the piece of steel, the bucket moved and ground him to death against the wall.

After the fatal accident the company put welders to work cutting away the wall and the low head space.





# The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1944, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

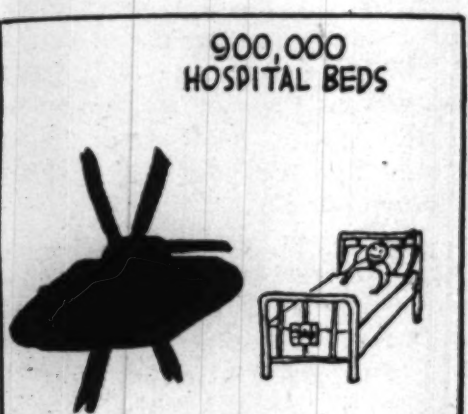
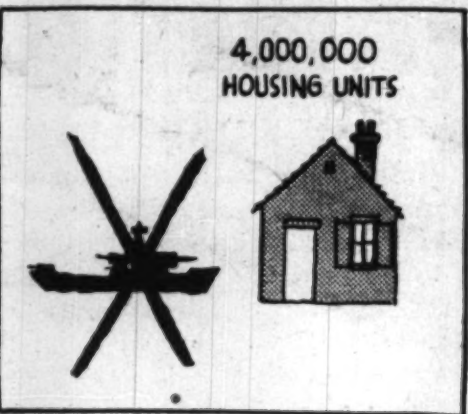
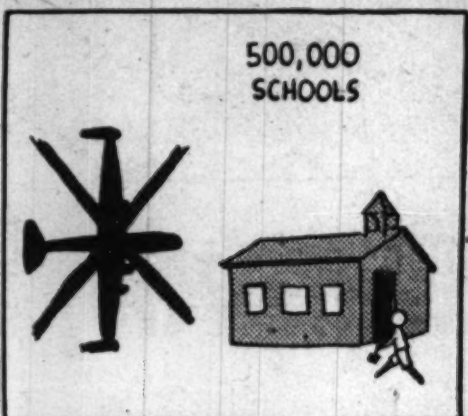
Vol. XVI, No. 31 26 August 5, 1951  
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Denver, Roxbury, Savannah— America's Acting for Peace

There's something new in America today . . . all over the country the thread that is binding people together is the demand for peace. See Page 2

## 'Integration' Order Freezes Jimcrow in the Army

White officers will still command, all Negro service units are maintained despite the Army Brass announcement for the Far East Command. See Page 2.



# WHAT TRUMAN'S ARMS BUDGET COULD BUY

— See Page 4 —

# TRUCE TALKS IN PERIL —WHO IS TO BLAME?

— See Page 3 —

## For the 'Crime' of Editing Papers

THE TRUMAN-WALL ST. government widened its attack on the freedom of the press last Thursday, when FBI men seized Al Richmond, executive editor of the San Francisco Daily People's World, and Philip (Slim) Connelly, the paper's Los Angeles editor.

The two veteran West Coast newspapermen thus joined John Gates, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, as targets of the government's attack on elementary democratic rights. Gates is now serving a five-year prison term in Atlanta Penitentiary under a Smith Act frameup conviction.

The unprecedented nature of this jailing of newspaper editors for the crime of holding opinions contrary to official policies was recognized by the New York Post, which, in a sharply-worded editorial, asserted that "The prosecutions are aimed at men's words and thoughts, not at their deeds."

THE SCOPE of the Justice Department's new move to silence any and all newspapers which speak up for peace was revealed by the indictments handed down against the California 12. The latter were "accused" of having taken part in a "conspiracy" to

### WEST COAST INDICTMENT CHARGES FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT EDITORS ARE "ACCUSED OF WRITING ARTICLES" FOR NEWSPAPER

"write and cause to be written articles . . ." in the Daily Worker and People's World and other publications. The indictment falsely alleged that the two newspapers carried such articles "teaching and advocating the necessity of overthrowing and destroying the government of the U. S. by force and

violence."

This charge was flatly refuted by Supreme Court Justice Jackson, who later voted to uphold the Smith Act, when he declared Sept. 25, 1950 of "articles or editorials" written by the 11 Communist leaders in the Daily Worker "do not contain any ad-

vocacy of violent overthrow of the Government. . . ."

The California indictments otherwise followed the now regularized Justice Department pattern of charging workingclass leaders with such "crimes" as he "did attend and participate in a meeting."

THE PEOPLE'S WORLD is a widely-known West Coast daily progressive newspaper, respected in labor circles for its consistent support of trade union causes.

Richmond, 37, has been editor of the paper since its inception in 1939, except for the time he served in the U. S. armed forces. FBI men operating without warrants invaded the main office of the People's World to arrest Richmond at his desk.

OTHER FBI AGENTS seized Philip Connelly as he was leaving home. The Los Angeles editor of the People's World is widely known throughout the country as a newspaperman and trade union leader. He was a founder of the American Newspaper Guild on the West Coast and was also president of the California State CIO.

Demonstrating the Truman government's contempt for the freedom of the press, some 20 FBI hirelings swarmed over the People's World premises at 590 Folsom St., disrupting the newspaper's activities. One burly agent stood over the switchboard and prevented the paper from getting or receiving calls. Mobs of other FBI agents took over the adjoining streets.



Six of the 12 California workingclass leaders now in jail as a result of the government's latest Smith Act persecutions. Left to right: Ernest Fox, Loretta Starvus Stack, Albert J. Lima, Rude Lambert and Al Richmond. Picture was made as they awaited arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Francis St. John Fox in San Francisco.





### French Hail U. S. Peoples' Leaders

A QUARTET OF GREAT AMERICANS draws cheers from democratic France in the Bastille Day parade July 14 in Paris. As Frenchmen celebrate their "Fourth of July" commemorating the release of Louis XVI's political prisoners from the Bastille, they draw sharp attention to the struggle for democracy in the U.S.A. Pictures of Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party now serving a five-year prison term under the Smith Thought-Control Act; the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paul Robeson and Abraham Lincoln are carried by members of the French Committee for Defense of the Imprisoned Democratic Americans.

## Is the South's Lynch Law Now Official New York's Way of Life?

THE WAVES OF WAR HYSTERIA are wearing thinner and thinner the silken curtain which separates New York City from the racist politics of Mississippi and her lynch-law sister states. In both places a Negro is a Negro—to be counted as a "vote" and worker but still not a full-fledged human being.

Consider the handling of three recent cases involving Negroes in New York City and the meaning becomes clear. Last December two policemen shot and killed in cold blood the 24-year-old Negro veteran John Derrick. Derrick was killed as he raised his hands above his head in response to commands from Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minnakakis near 119 St. and Eighth Ave.

THE DERRICK killing aroused Harlem and New York. Eyewitnesses testified publicly and before the New York County Grand Jury. Federal Judge Thomas Murphy, then New York Police Commissioner, refused to call a departmental hearing or to see delegations of Harlem citizens. District Attorney Frank Hogan reluctantly placed the case before the Grand Jury after one of his assistants had made a public statement exonerating the two killer-cops.

The jury found that Derrick's killing was "justified." In the spring of this year, then Commissioner Murphy pinned medals of honor on the two killer-cops for "bravery" in connection with killing a suspected criminal.

OR TAKE THE CASE of Henry Fields, the young Brooklyn Negro, who was killed on last May 26 by Patrolman Sam Applebaum. The bullet from Applebaum's gun felled Fields as he stepped from a car he was driving on Applebaum's order. Even more than in the Derrick killing, Brooklyn clamored for justice, for the arrest and conviction of the killer.

Brooklyn District Attorney, Miles McDonald, who dreams of becoming Governor of New York State, was almost literally pushed into presenting the case against Applebaum to the Kings County Grand Jury. The killer was exonerated. McDonald, making a play for the Negro vote, re-submitted the case to the Grand Jury which found "not sufficient evidence" to indict.

SO FOUR GRAND JURIES—one of them Federal—came to the same white supremacist conclusion: Negroes killed by white cops' guns don't count.

It was different with Isaac Woodard, the Negro veteran who, while still in his Army uniform, was blinded by a South Carolina policeman back in 1946. Last week Woodard, in what looks like a frame-up, was arrested and charged with robbery. On its face, the charge against the blinded veteran of having robbed a Joe Soto of \$8 in a hallway is somewhat ridiculous.

But Woodard, the victim of a brutal southern cop, stood in New York City as a living reminder

of police terror against Negroes and a symbol of their fight to end the beatings and killings. It is significant, too, that Communists, who fought first in many instances against the brutality such as Woodard suffered, are victims of the same juries and prosecutors who freed the Negro-killers.

Examine the cases of Woodard, Derrick, Fields and the Communists and the conclusion is clear: Mississippi morality of racist war, white supremacy courts and the unchallenged authority of the armed white cop are becoming official New York's "way of life."

## 'INTEGRATION' ORDER FREEZES JIMCROW

### White Officers to Command; All-Negro Service Units Maintained

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN A BACK-HANDED SLAP at Negro soldiers last week the Army Brass announced with quite some press fanfare that segregation in the armed forces was ended in Korea and throughout the Far East Command. The order, on which the announcement was based, was a slick Army public relations job designed to answer cheaply the mass anti-jimcrow demands of the Negro people.

The emptiness of the army's answer is evident from the first objective of the Army order—abolish the all-Negro 24th Regiment of the 25th Division. The reason: "It has been demonstrated that in combat in Korea, Negro soldiers served more efficiently in integrated units."

BUT THE ARMY ORDER does not have in mind real integration. Actually disbanding the 24th Infantry Regiment only "integrates" Negro enlisted personnel and junior officers under white commanders, a continuation of the same old jimcrow pattern upholding white supremacy. And the army quickly assures its white supremacy Old Guard that Negroes will still serve in separate units in the United States and in Europe. But back to Korea.

THE FRAUD of the Army's announcement is further indicated in the fact that it doesn't mention the numerous all-Negro outfits in Korea—numbering more men than the 24th Regiment—in its "integration" program. How about the Negro army outfits who handle the GI's laundry and showers and graves registration? What about the 77th Engineer Combat Company which landed in Korea in July, 1950? Or the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion? Or the trucking companies? Or the Ordnance companies and battalions? "Integra-

By JOHN F. NORMAN

THE HANDBILL in Roxbury, Mass., wasn't unusual. "Bar-B-Q Sunday in the Jones Yard," it read. You'd seen circulars like it a hundred times over, and the people you knew were going to be at the Jones yard were your neighbors, warm and friendly as they gathered to raise a little money for a needed neighborhood project. The difference, in 1951 America, was in the line at the bottom of the leaflet. That read: "Sponsored by the Roxbury Minute Women for Peace."

In Denver, Col., the bulletin board on the lawn of the Denver Unitarian Church told passersby the Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert would preach that Sunday on "Integrity Is Not a Luxury." Not an unusual topic for a sermon by an earnest pastor.

But that Sunday, in that church, for that sermon, Rev. Gilbert read in full to his congregation the proud stand for peace and civil rights taken by Howard Da Silva

in his testimony before the House Un-American Committee.

And in Savannah, Ga., there was nothing unusual in the fact that James W. Horning Sr., had set up a bronze plaque near the road on his property to honor the memory of a dead son. But this plaque said:

"In memory of 19-year-old James Waring Horning, USMC, killed in action Dec. 2, 1950, at Yudam-ni-Chosin Reservoir, Korea. The incompetent, greedy, confused politicians elected in 1948 were responsible for this boy being murdered in Korea."

THERE IS A NEW Spoon River in America today—a mid-century anthology of lives of plain Americans all over the country; and the thread binding them together is peace.

You'll find some of it in the letters and postcards that stream into the national office of the American Peace Crusade at 1186 Broadway, or the National Labor Con-

ference for Peace at 80 E. 11 St. in New York.

APC didn't know, for example, that it had an organized group in Elkins, W. Va. But from Elkins last week came the petition, laboriously typed, with the heading: "If you believe in the following, please sign your name." The "following" was peace—and the people had signed.

FROM Walla Walla, Wash., and Asbury Park, N. J.—and pretty near all points between—came letters about "Report Back Rallies" in which the home towners warmly greeted the delegates returned from the great Chicago Peace Congress last month.

At Odd Fellows Hall in Washington, D. C.—in the shadow of the center of world aggression today—25 delegates told a capacity crowd of the people's struggle for peace that keeps hammering for recognition in U. S. policy.

From Alameda, Cal., the day 12 Californians were seized in FBI raids for leading the peace fight, a letter was mailed that told of more than 50 peace rallies held in Northern California in less than a month since the Chicago Congress. The letter said: "We Won't Stop!"

From Oklahoma City came an oblique commentary on the state of free expression in mid-century America: a postcard advertising a peace rally featuring Mike King, "noted ex-newscaster . . ."

Yet the airplanes were still open in Louisville, Ky., where a Farm Equipment Union officer and an Episcopal minister joined forces in a debate for arms reductions against a National Guard colonel and a Big Business attorney.

LABOR, restive under the Cold War's attacks, was beginning to recognize its strength. It was no accident that both Dean Acheson and Pres. Truman rushed out to Detroit to make major war propaganda speeches—Detroit, where John L. Lewis had poked his fist through the war-makers' "prosperity" myth, and where giant Ford Local 600 of the UAW-CIO had wired Truman demanding an immediate end to the war in Korea.

In Connecticut, noon hour "Report Back" rallies were being held division by division at the big General Electric plant.

From Turtle Creek Valley, Pa., just outside terror-ridden Pittsburgh, came reports of successful peace meetings organized by the 22 coal miners and 14 steelworkers who had been sent from the Valley as delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress.

And from far off Hawaii, Peace Delegate Yasuki Arakaki, trustee of the big sugar workers' union, wrote asking for 1,700 copies—one for each steward—of the Labor Peace Conference's attractive new four-page question-and-answer folder, "Must There Be War?"

In America this week, as the brass continued trying to hamstring the Kaesong truce talks, people were thinking of peace. And, in thousands of communities all over the country, they were turning their thoughts to action.

nouncement follows the appointment by President Truman of a three-man courts-martial review board. He had been requested to place a Negro on the board to safeguard the rights of the disproportionate number of Negro soldiers who are railroaded by the big white brass. The review board is all-white.

A NEGRO REPORTER, concluding a cross-country tour of Army installations, recently wrote: "The only place in the world where the U. S. uniform can be insulted with impunity is in the southern states of the United States." News items from the Negro press fully document this statement. Just two weeks ago 21 Negro soldiers, headed for Korea, refused to sit in the rear of a bus in Nashville. White military policemen arrested the entire group and escorted them, under guard, to St. Louis. These incidents of humiliation and violence, too numerous to mention, will not be covered up by the Army announcement.

An official of the NAACP in Washington greeted the Army directive and declared it "will knock the props from under much of the Anti-American propaganda in Korea." That may be true. It may be good public relations in Korea and Japan. But it's quite another matter to a Negro soldier who is offered the prospect of manhood only when he becomes the occupant of a Korean foxhole.

### PRICES TOO HIGH

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (FP).—Five out of seven consumers think this is a bad time to buy. The reason: prices are too high, reports the University of Michigan research center.



## ARMY BRASS PERILS TRUCE

(Continued from Page 3)  
gotiators. But the Ce Soir correspondent reportedly said that the United Nations delegation wanted a demarcation line farther north than the present battleline. He charged that the UN negotiators had proposed a line some 80 miles above the 38th Parallel.

THE KOREANS and Chinese, though holding to the latter view, are still restraining their forces, giving every opportunity to the UN negotiators to modify their demands. Chinese spokesmen point out that although hundreds of planes have been contributed to the Korean and Chinese Volunteer forces by public subscription of the Chinese people, these planes have been kept on the ground during the truce negotiations.

However, the Chinese and Koreans warn against misinterpreting their willingness to negotiate a truce as a sign of weakness. A flood of propaganda to this effect has been coming out of Tokyo, repeating the old MacArthur line which events so forcefully exploded.

ANTI-PEACE utterances from the highest civilian and military authorities coincide with unofficial views of an extremely inflammatory character. Both General MacArthur and Senator Robert A. Taft, two of the Truman Administration's "loyal opposition" critics, have disparaged the truce negotiations. Another Truman "critic," Sen. Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, recently suggested in a na-

## Korea GI's Root for Ceasefire

American GI's up in the Korea hills are almost unanimously hoping and praying that the cease fire negotiations at Kaesong are successful, a press service correspondent reported.

Sgt. Edwin R. Jarrett of Paragould, Ark., back from a patrol action in which one was killed and five, including himself,

wounded, observed.

"I sure hope they can do something over there at Kaesong."

Stretcher bearer Antonio Limas of Santa Barbara, Cal., put in fervently, "I am praying they can."

PFC David W. Boyle, in another sector, said, "Correspondent, huh? What's going on at

Kaesong? What about this agenda thing—does it mean that when they have agreed upon what points make the agenda they have agreed on the whole agenda? We are kind of hungry for information up here."

Sgt. Eugene Washawsky of Burlington, Vt. put in his thoughts. "Doesn't look to me like our side is trying very

hard," he observed, "On all the small disputed points so far we have made the Communists back up. To my way of thinking a compromise means both sides have got to give a little. Maybe these Communists will get tired of having to back down on every little point and then where will your cease fire be?"

## Public Pressure Forcing Action on Cicero Mobsters

CHICAGO.

STATE'S ATTORNEY BOYLE and Cook County Sheriff Babbent before public pressure this week to admit they had "sufficient evidence" to prosecute fomenters of the anti-Negro mob outbreak which wrecked a 20-flat building in the town of Cicero three weeks ago.

The two officials gave no indication of when they would act, or whom they would indict.

While several National Guard units remained at the scene of the violence, a broad cross-section of organizations throughout greater Chicago acted to back up the fight of bus-driver Harvey Clark, Jr. to return his family to the flat the mobsters had torn apart.

FROM THE NAACP came a donation of \$2,000 to help the Clark family restore part of the \$2,500 worth of new furniture destroyed by the hoodlums.

From 20 Catholic laymen in

Cicero came an appeal, mailed to fellow Catholics in the area, condemning the violence against the Clark family, and urging personal contributions to make restitution for the damage incurred against their property.

Meetings called by the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, District 1, numerous other labor and community groups, discussed aid for the Clarks' court battle suing the town of Cicero for \$200,000, and asking for injunctions against Cicero officials who were trying to prevent repair of the wrecked apartment building by ordering it boarded up.

George C. Adams, attorney for the Clarks, revealed that building contractors willing to restore the building had been refused loans by local banks, and insurance firms continued to reject applications to insure the building. One contractor, Adams said, had been threatened with bodily harm should he undertaken the work.

The Clark family, heartened by

the support from white as well as Negro citizens, remained steadfast in their determination to make the Cicero flat their home.

### There's No Letup In Rise of Food Prices

CHICAGO.—The steady upward movement of prices of essential commodities is continuing unabated in Chicago according to the latest bulletin of the U. S. Department of Labor.

In the month preceding mid-June, consumer prices advanced 0.2 percent. Biggest advances in food prices were for eggs, meats, poultry and fish.

During the three-month period from mid-March to mid-June, the rent index for Chicago increased by 1.0 percent.

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## Dodge, Ford Workers in 2 States Vote on Strike Against Speedup

DETROIT, Mich. — Strike votes by 30,000 Dodge Chrysler workers, and several thousand Ford workers in the Monroe, Mich., and Louisville, Ky., plants are being taken as rank and file struggle against speedup continues. Some 30,000 Dodge UAW-CIO mem-

bers returned to work after 5,000 voted last Saturday to terminate a four-day strike and take an official strike vote Friday, Aug 3, involving the entire 30,000 workers. The strike last week was led by trim shop workers fighting an increase in production from five to eight jobs an hour, which was to be the speeded up pattern for 200 other classifications, according to company plans.

Five shop leaders have been fired in the Dodge strike. The meeting last Saturday that voted to return, voted also not to grant any increase in production and to fight immediately if anyone is "disciplined." Two international UAW vice-presidents, Richard T. Gosser and Norman Matthews, who berated the workers for struggling against speedup, were booed the entire 10 minutes of their speeches.

Workers at the Ford Wheel Plant in Monroe, Mich., have voted for strike action against speedup. Authorization from the International UAW for a strike in

Louisville, Ky., is awaited by workers there. In both cases the issue is speedup which Ford has been accelerating for months. Ford threatens to do a "Hudson" and send all his workers home if a strike hits.

### Rally Aug. 7 to Hear Peace Delegates

A reception-rally for the delegates to the recent Chicago Peace Conference will be held August 7, at 6:30 p.m. by the Garment Labor Peace Committee, at the Hotel Diplomat.

Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of the American Women for Peace will be the main speaker to be joined by several of the 25 delegates that represented the garment workers in Chicago.

The Committee has been holding weekly noon-day meetings in the garment area featuring prominent fighters for peace as speakers.

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# Fare Hikes, High Prices Worry Dems and GOP

ALP's COUNCIL PRESIDENCY CANDIDATE CLIFFORD T. McAVOY CENTERS CAMPAIGN ON ISSUES AFFECTING NEW YORKERS

By Michael Singer

THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE by machine politicians and their willing press against the candidacy and program of Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party aspirant for the City Council presidency, reflects among other things, a fear and reluctance to meet his challenge on bread and butter issues. Having shunned his plea for joint action against the terrorist drive on civil liberties and the war hysteria, the major parties are trying now to gag the voters against impending fare increases, wage freezes for civil service employees, and administrative ineptitude in the face of soaring living costs.

McAvoy's statement last June 11 supporting the 40-hour transit week demands of the Transport Workers Union and denouncing Mayor Impellitteri's "anti-labor bluster and threats" against the workers, had a stinging effect in City Hall. Despite the blanket of silence from official quarters Democratic and Republican leaders—not to mention Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party candidate—have privately expressed trepidation that the fare problem may "yet bust this campaign wide open."

THIS IS ONE REASON that City Hall approved the proposed permanent Transit Advisory Committee of seven members to "study" fare and franchise questions on city-operated and privately-owned transit lines. Neither Impellitteri nor the Democratic Council Presidency candidate Joseph I. Sharkey want to take direct responsibility in a campaign for raising the fare. They know, of course, that the Committee, once established, will recommend at least another five-cent boost on subway rides effective July 1, 1952, but

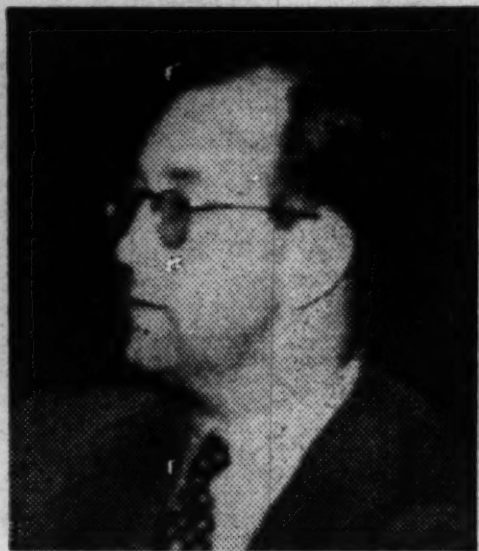
hope that they can forestall such an exposure until after the elections.

McAvoy, a former Deputy Commissioner of Welfare in the La Guardia Administration and now international representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, is expected to wage a slam-bang campaign attack around the fare threat. Voters will not easily forget that it was the ALP mayoralty candidate Vito Marcantonio last year who warned that the Wall Street politicians are plotting a fare boost. During the O'Dwyer regime it was the ALP which carried the brunt of the fight against the fare conspiracy.

WITH PRICES SOARING to impossible budget levels, with rent controls cracking up all over the city and state, wages fixed far below cost of living needs, the fare issue undoubtedly will meet a ready response from the budget-burdened voter. McAvoy, a 46-year-old unionist, experienced city administrator and educator (he was member of the faculties at Columbia and City College), is a keen student of politics.

The son of John Vincent McAvoy, a former Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court and grandson of Thomas F. McAvoy, one-time deputy police commissioner and squire of Tammany Hall, the ALP candidate is not one to be foiled by the tricks and guiles of machine politics.

Between now and November



CLIFFORD T. McAVOY

the political hot air emanating from Sharkey, Halley and the Republican tory from Queens Rep. Henry J. Latham can become an election gale sweeping the corruption, lies, do-nothingism and blatant disregard of public interest out of the municipal window.

McAvoy and the transit issue may yet touch off the kind of a campaign that neither press silence nor bipartisan conspiracy can stop.

## Garment Workers to Hear Peace Reports

Garment worker delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress will report back Tuesday at a reception and rally at the Hotel Diplomat, 43 St. and Sixth Ave. The reception, to be held in the hotel's breezy roof garden, will begin at 6:30 p.m. Admission is 35 cents.

The affair is sponsored by the Garment Peace Committee, which has been holding noonday peace rallies in the heart of the garment center. A rally Wednesday drew warm approval from a crowd of 500 garment workers.

# Seek to Cancel Bail, Put Nelson in Prison

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

THE FRAMEUP "SEDITION" TRIAL entered its eighth month last week as Prosecutor Loran Lewis was trying to cancel Steve Nelson's bail and throw him into prison.

Lewis—who had just lost the Democratic nomination for the District Attorneyship—was a bitter, lame duck politician.

Nelson, the former lieutenant colonel of the famous Abraham Lincoln Battalion, is lying on a sick bed in Philadelphia. He is slowly recuperating from six fractures and several severe internal injuries sustained in an automobile accident three months ago. He is officially severed from the "sedition" trial of Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen. But he is still under indictment and under \$10,000 bonds put up by the Civil Rights Congress.

Lewis asked the court to void Nelson's Civil Rights Congress bail and to jail him unless he puts up \$25,000. The frameup prosecutor also brutally demanded that Nelson be taken from his Philadelphia sick bed and brought back to Allegheny County, whether he raises the \$25,000 or not. And he asked the court to reject any bonds from "Communists" or from anyone "directly or indirectly" connected with Communists.

JUDGE HENRY X. O'BRIEN at once issued an order directing Nelson or his representative to "show cause" why he should not give \$25,000 bail. The hearing on the "show cause" order is set for Aug. 9.

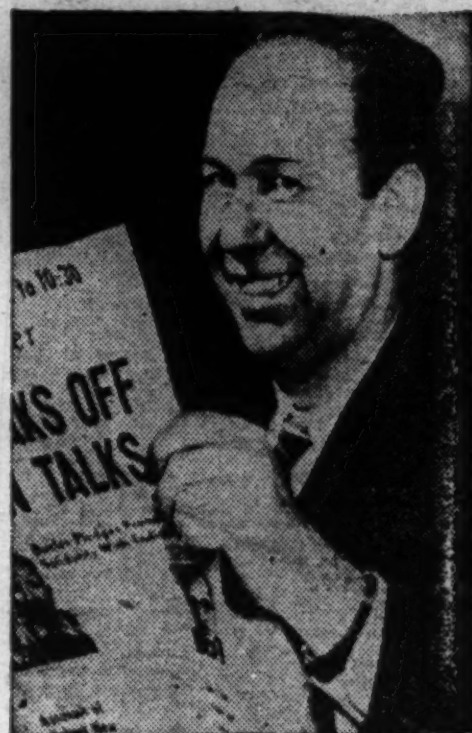
Witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno quickly offered to "testify" against Nelson at the hearing.

Andy Onda denounced Lewis' move as "cruel persecution." Onda pointed out that the prosecutor knew that Nelson was crippled and suffering and unable to travel.

THE DEFENSE of Onda and Dolsen had been scheduled to open last week. The opening was delayed, however, while the jury heard much of the most vicious frameup testimony against the defendants read to it for a second time.

Some 200,000 words of the most inflammatory, false and prejudicial stuff in the trial was re-read to the jury by the order of Judge O'Brien.

This testimony had been given by Judge Musmanno and by the stoolpigeons Matt Cvetic, Paul Crouch and Manning Johnson several months ago. It slanderously accused Nelson of being a "spy" without giving any evidence of es-



STEVE NELSON

pionage. It accused Communist schools of teaching violence. And it was full of invented "force and violence" talk attributed to Nelson and other members of the Communist Party.

All this rubbish had been admitted into the record by O'Brien several months ago over the protests of defense counsel. O'Brien finally admitted—in the jury's absence—last month that it was "irrelevant."

THE JUDGE, however, directed that this stuff be re-read to the jury last week. Why? So that they could be instructed to disregard it. He gave them no explanation as to why they should disregard it.

Defense Counsel John T. McTernan protested that the stuff was too "inflammatory" and "prejudicial" to read. The judge overruled him and required McTernan himself to do the reading, which took several days.

# HARASS WIFE OF FRAMED NEGRO LIEUTENANT BORROWED TO SEE HUSBAND, HER RELIEF NOW THREATENED

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of framed Negro Lieut. Leon Gilbert, is being harassed by Pennsylvania relief officials because she borrowed money from a friend for an emergency trip to Camp Cooke, Cal., to see her imprisoned husband.

Destitute since her husband was railroaded by an all-white court-martial for not sending Negro troops into a Korean death trap, Mrs. Gilbert has been providing for her two small children, her aged mother and herself out of a \$21-a-month relief allotment.

The harassment of Lieut. Gilbert's impoverished family came to light here through a letter from York, Pa., relief officials to Mrs. Ethel A. Dunn, retired Negro county worker now active in the Veterans Service Center. "CASE NO. 22276"

Referring to Mrs. Gilbert as "Case No. 22276," the letter from Thomas J. Fitzgerald, senior visitor for the York County Bureau of Assistance, quizzes Mrs. Dunn closely on Mrs. Gilbert's emergency trip, and demands an accounting of "the source of the funds, amount and any other information concerning the journey."

Mrs. Dunn had borrowed \$250 from a friend, Benjamin H. Sheldon, to lend to Mrs. Gilbert for the visit to her husband shortly after an appeal for reduction of his 20-year sentence was turned down by an Army board.

Mrs. Gilbert was able to see her framed husband for only a few hours and then, because her money had run out, she had to return almost immediately to Pennsylvania.

Decorated for bravery in World War II, Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to death by an all-white court-martial in Korea because he led his platoon.

The death sentence was commuted to 20 years at hard labor after a storm of protest to President Truman.



Mrs. Kay Gilbert, wife of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., reads one of her husband's letters to their children, Leon (left) and Tondalayo.

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# The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

AUGUST 5, 1951

SECTION 2

## From Atlanta Jail to Kaesong

*For a whole year, while thousands were dying in Korea, men and women have been hounded and jailed for urging an immediate cease-fire and troop withdrawal. Today their stand is being vindicated while they are still held in prison and the government moves ahead with new frameups against those who wanted peace in Korea.*

From the testimony of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur before the U. S. Senate, May 5, 1951:

Q. (by Sen. McMahon):—How many dead, General, in our forces?

A. (by Gen. MacArthur):—I have forgotten the exact figures. . . . The usual estimate, the usual ratio that prevails as to dead and wounded I should say would be about 1 to 3.

By JOHN F. NORMAN

**H**OW do you get from Main St. to Kaesong? How do you build a people's Voice of America that will beam America's mighty will to peace into the White House and the Pentagon, and force the brass to negotiate a real end to the Korean disaster?

When the Soviet Union's Jacob Malik stepped up to a microphone under United Nations auspices and asked for a Korean cease-fire, the men who run the Wall Street-Washington war machine had to listen—and not only because Malik spoke for the most powerful non-belligerent nation in the world.

They had to listen because, in thousands of towns and cities all over the land, plain Americans were hearing Jacob Malik speak the thought uppermost in their own minds. And the brass knew it.

You see, Jacob Malik of the Soviet Union wasn't the first to demand an end to the slaughter in Korea. Millions of people named John and Mary Doe, U.S.A., were the first—and for more than a year the high brass, frantic because the American people have not followed their lead to war, have been railroading and jailing the best and bravest Americans for speaking the people's will to peace.

Even among the councils of the

world's statesmen, Malik's radio proposal for cease-fire talks wasn't new. The Soviet Union's UN delegate had made the same suggestion last October when, in the tragic Korean see-saw, invading UN troops first reached the blood-drenched 38th parallel. The coordinated U. S. press hooted it down as a "sign of weakness"—and the White House, with MacArthur's "victory-by-Christmas" holocaust still to come, turned the bid for peace down cold. India's Nehru got the same savage treatment when he made the cease-fire proposal way back last August, with the Korean war little more than a month old. Yet he wasn't the first, either.

The jeep that carried Gen. Ridgway's grim-faced "truce-talk" team to Kaesong would never have started if Americans—from the very beginning of the Korean invasion—hadn't stood up for peace against the Pentagon's war plans.

### GUS HALL'S WORDS

It wasn't easy—just as it isn't easy today to carry the Kaesong chance through to real peace in the Far East. But Americans stood up.

The day after President Truman bypassed the UN and ordered U. S. air and sea forces into Korea and Formosa, a rugged Ohio steelworker stood up in Madison Square Garden and called for peace. "Tonight," he said, "Americans of every creed and color, every walk of life, every political belief are drawn close together by a common fear of war, a common desire for peace."

His name was Gus Hall, and he was national secretary of the Communist Party. That day his party's leadership had joined in a statement signed by him, Henry Winston and John Williamson. "Truman's ruinous policy can only mean oceans of suffering for the Amer-



ican people as it already has to the peoples of Korea, of Asia," the American Communists warned. "This policy is catastrophic to the American people. It is not in our interest!"

Like King Canute trying to stop the ocean's tides, the war-makers tried to beat back America's voice of peace. For daring to lead in expressing the people's peace sentiment—the sentiment that hammered its way into the halls of Congress and paved the road to Kaesong—11 Communist Party national committeemen were railroaded to jail terms up to five years under the Smith Thought-Control Act. Thirty-three others are now under identical indictment.

The Communists weren't speaking into a vacuum when they called for peace in those dark days of June 1950. For months a swelling tide of half a million Americans had been fixing their signatures to a historic worldwide document against aggression—the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

Hours before John Foster Dulles gave the go-ahead signal to Syngman Rhee's ill-fated adventure, no less than four New York newspapers had run editorials the same day, calling for suppression of the Stockholm Petition. Commented the Daily Worker June 26 in an edi-

torial on the war hysteria unleashed by Washington: "It doesn't require a practiced eye to see that Washington and the press are doing here at home fits in neatly with a new sensation to curb the people's peace movement."

### ON THE SIDE OF MILLIONS

World War II veteran John Gates, editor of the paper that printed that editorial, entered Atlanta Penitentiary last month on a five-year prison term for striving to prevent World War III.

The Communists weren't alone. Flailing in desperation against the growing peace movement, the war government shocked the world by indicting the leader of the American Stockholm Appeal committee—the great William E. Burghardt DuBois, 82-year-old dean of American historians.

And the John Does stood up, too. In Pittsburgh, in Detroit, in Linden, N. J., workers were singled out for indictment as "subversive" for pointing the way to Kaesong. In Elizabeth, N. J., a warrant was actually sworn out against John Doe—and Charles Nusser, secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, was held in \$30,000 bail for issuing a leaflet that called for people's protests to pre-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)





# World of Labor

By GEORGE MORRIS

**SLOWLY, TOO SLOWLY**, but nevertheless surely, union people of varied opinions are beginning to recognize that the prosecutions under the Smith Act hold a devastating prospect for the people generally, and the labor movement in particular. The voices of protest that have already been raised indicate that when the full meaning of the developments since the Supreme Court's ruling is understood, the protest will develop on a broad base stretching from labor's left to its right. Take, for example, some of the expressions that have already come from labor.



We have had, of course, the view of the progressive-led unions like the unaffiliated electrical, fur and leather, west coast waterfront, Mine-Mill and like unions. They have already experienced the preliminaries—witchhunts, discrimination and the frameup of leaders along Smith-Act lines. So they didn't have to take long to recognize what the meaning of the recent events is, and speak up.

But even more significant was the stand taken by the official organs of the rightwing-led Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, and of the so-called "middle-of-the-road" line United Packinghouse Workers of the CIO. There is a common view that runs through all these statements, whether left, middle or right. As the textile paper puts it "sending men to prison on this basis could be dangerous to us all. For example, there is no doubt that the whole segment of American society (including most southern mill owners) considers unions in general and the TWUA in particular, to be 'subversive' and 'un-American.'"

This comes from a union whose leaders are probably second to none in their opposition to Communists and other left progressives. Or take the Packing Union that has backed the Marshall Plan and CIO policy in general. "We can't afford to hide our heads in the sand and, because we are not Communists, close our eyes to the warnings of Justices Black and Douglas."

It is also a fact that hardly anywhere did labor people—in the top or rank and file—throw hats up in the air over the Smith Act persecutions.

There are, however, a large body of people in labor ranks who act or think only in what they believe are "practical" lines. They won't do or say anything that may, in their thinking, harm them on union problems or blacklist them with the powers that be. The trend of events should, however, prove to the latter type of people that by sticking their heads in the sand they are inviting defeat of their own "practical" objectives.

Has the persecution of Communists and other progressives helped the 90-odd percent of the unionists in rightwing-led organizations? We need only review the labor chronology since the first anti-Communist grand jury was impaneled in New York nearly four years ago to get the answer. The Taft-Hartley Law was enacted; organization of workers was brought to virtually a standstill; the labor movement was torn into warring factions; real wages have been sliding down as prices climbed (159 in 1947 to 185 now on the BLS index), persecution of Negro people reached a higher intensity and there is still no FEPC.

The important lesson that most people still don't get is this: that the "red-scare" is really designed to throw a paralyzing scare into all people so as to reduce their influence and activity in even the mildest reform and political movements.

It isn't just abridging the rights of non-Communists if the rights of Communists are violated. It is also paralyzing a great number of rightwing followers if the activities of the left are outlawed or virtually illegalized.

The best example of that is the misfortune labor met on the issue of price control. Despite AFL-CIO unity on the issue and the seeming effort of the leaders to arouse their 15,000,000 members for a pressure campaign, there was very little of it. Congressional leaders in both parties, who measure pressure only by the real power back of it, ignored labor's demands and passed a law that is even worse than the existing act. The theory that the unions can get greater support if they shout their anti-Communism louder, really works out in reverse. They really invite contempt.

Didn't it work out that way in the 1950 congressional elections? Hasn't the Truman Administration ignored labor's (top and bottom) unanimous opposition to a deal with Franco? Has the rabid anti-Communism of labor's officialdom given it more than a "window-dressing" role in the war mobilization machinery?

It should be quite evident that non-Communists needn't speculate on how long it will take before the Smith Act's claws reach them. While some Communists have already been jailed or indicted, the major objective of the "red scare" drive has found its mark in the defeats the working class as a whole has already suffered. The labor movement cannot possibly make progress in the kind of an atmosphere the Smith Act, and the court's ruling upon it, have created in the country. The sooner other unions follow the example of those cited above, the sooner will the conditions for general progress for labor also be restored.

## Double Kayo!

*When England's Randy Turpin beat Ray Robinson for the world's middleweight title, he was also dealing a stiff blow to some little-known British jimcrow laws.*

By DESMOND BUCKLE

LONDON

**WHEN RANDOLPH TURPIN** smashed his way to victory over Ray Robinson he did something else besides winning the world middleweight championship.

He dealt a smashing blow to the color bar.

Even though his opponent was a Negro, the color question was very much involved.

For had Randolph matured as a boxer a few years earlier he could never had had the chance that came his way on Tuesday.

No one who is not a champion of his own country can fight for a world championship. And up until 1947 no colored boxer was considered eligible to be a champion of Britain. Not even if, like Randolph, he was born and bred here and knew no other country.

The regulations of the British Boxing Board of Control restricted all title contests before 1947 to British subjects born of white parents.

One of Britain's very best middleweights between the two wars, Len Johnson, of Manchester, was one colored boxer who suffered by this regulation. Because of his color he could not get a fight duly recognized as being for the championship.

Indeed, not only was Len barred from becoming a champion of his country; he was almost barred from earning his living as a boxer.

For some leading boxers, taking their cue from the Board of Control, took evasive action and raised the cry of "color" whenever Len's name was mentioned as a possible opponent.

The officially-proclaimed color bar was a safe refuge from Len Johnson's terrible fists. Perhaps there are some in these times who wish the color bar could have saved them from Randy's even more terrible fists.

The Turpins and Len Johnson have a similar origin. Both their fathers were West Indian Servicemen of the First World War who married Englishwomen and settled in England.

When the ban on colored boxers was finally lifted the first to benefit was Randolph's brother and mentor, Dick Turpin. Dick became Empire as well as British champion.

But when he applied last February for membership of the Conservative Club of his home town, Leamington, he was turned down flat. Let us remember this when we read of the welcome given to his young brother by the Tory-dominated town councils of Leamington and neighboring Warwick.

And let the Tory snobs of the local Conservative Club reflect on the fact that their M.P., Mr. Anthony Eden, was among those who sent telegrams of congratulations to Randolph.

Randolph has, of course, done something that deserves the honors due a hero. Not for 60 years, since the days of Bob Fitzsimmons, has Britain had a world middleweight champion. And but for this colored man the middleweight crown might still be as American as the Grand Canyon.

But one might well ask: How many of the hypocrites who now acclaim Randolph Turpin will be ready to turn their backs on him when in the years to come he no longer holds the title?

Brother Dick also held a title before he was rejected by the Tory snobs of Leamington.

Let us face the facts, Color-bar still exists in this country; and to a far greater extent than some people realize or would be prepared to admit.

An illusion prevails in some quarters that the part played by colored people in the last war has brought about well-nigh complete elimination of color prejudice. That remains only an illusion. And a dangerous one at that.

It was, indeed, during the war itself that some of the worst instances of color discrimination were recorded. And we must not forget that some of the best comradeships formed during the war against fascism have been forgotten by those in high places.

It was towards the end of the war that one of the most outstanding of sportsmen was a victim of a flagrant piece of color prejudice. It happened



RANDOLPH TURPIN get congratulations he knows is sincere — from his mother—after his bout with Ray Robinson.

at a time when the struggle was at its fiercest against an enemy among whose chief crimes was that of racism.

I refer, of course, to the case of the brilliant West Indian cricketer Learie Constantine.

Learie, together with his family, was turned out of his hotel because of his color. He was at that time taking part in a match to raise money for the Forces Comforts Fund!

And there was the case of a West Indian airman who, a few nights before he left on a flight over Germany, was turned out of a dance hall because some American racist objected to his presence.

This man never returned from the flight. He gave his life for a Britain that had rejected his society.

Since the war conditions for colored people have worsened rather than improved.

Randolph Turpin, like all colored people, has known the bitterness of feeling "unwanted" on account of his color.

But he and his brothers and sisters have done their duty toward the land of their birth. They all played their part in the war.

Furthermore, Randolph has upheld Britain's honor in the ring in highly testing circumstances. His courage and modesty, which his boxing ability alone can match, are there for all to see. He is a real credit to his country.

It is now up to the British public to deliver a final knockout blow to the color bar. Something much more than

pious regrets and declarations of shame are necessary.

Action in Parliament contributed to the raising of the ban placed on colored boxers by the Boxing Board of Control.

In April a private member's Bill was published to make it an offense if a person

"Refuses, withholds or denies to any other person accommodation, advantages, facilities or privileges on account of race or color."

MPs were only lukewarm in their support. That Bill was never debated. Members were more concerned with the protection of pet animals.

It is to the lasting credit of the Soviet Union, a multi-national state, that it pioneered laws against discrimination on grounds of race or color.

These laws have been adopted by the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe. In these countries such discrimination is an offense meriting severe punishment.

But there are humbugs and muddle-heads in this country who claim that such laws interfere with individual rights.

This is sheer nonsense. Who, apart from illicit dope peddlers, would complain because it was illegal to sell dangerous drugs in the open market?

Britain is fully entitled to the championship which the colored Randolph Turpin has brought to these shores.

But let it not be said that she does not deserve it because of color-bar practices which still operate to the discouragement of some of her citizens.



# VIOLENCE over the land

*While the FBI hounds and jails the advocates of peace, the police give a helping hand to the real advocates of force and violence. The terror and violence against the Negro people has reached new proportions, but instead of moving to halt it, the police join in the attacks.*

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE law enforcement officers did not think of it as "force and violence." The tossing of a Negro family's furniture from a Cicero, Ill., apartment house was a "prank." And when the furniture was burned on the lawn and the house nearly gutted by fireballs and brickbats, the mob action was described as "youthful vandalism."

It is to be presumed only incidental that Harvey E. Clark, Jr., a World War II veteran, his wife and his child, were Negroes, if we are guided by official attitudes.

## STONINGS IN CHICAGO

The reduction to juvenile delinquency of an obvious conspiracy to commit arson and deprive Negroes of constitutional rights followed by six days the imprisonment of seven Communist leaders, framed on a "conspiracy" charge. There was no charge, and no attempt to prove, that the indicted Communists had committed acts of violence. It was held that in helping to organize the Communist Party they had "conspired" to form a group which would teach and advocate the use of force and violence to overthrow the government at some indefinite future time. The courts, on arguments of Department of Justice attorneys, further held that it was the "intent" of the defendants to "teach and advocate" and therefore they represented a "clear and present" danger. So, for ideas of "violence" attributed to them by a Federal District Court backed by a U. S. Supreme Court's "amendment" to the Constitution, seven men are serving five-year prison sentences.

Reduced to one sentence, the "crime" of the Communist leaders could be summed up as follows: They opposed the highest expression of organized force and violence—war—with the idea that the working class could lead humanity to peace and international brotherhood.

But consider the Chicago area and some outbreaks of violence which have occurred there between the time 12 Communists were indicted for "conspiracy" in 1948 and the present.

On the night of July 25, 1949, while 11 Communists were being "tried" in Foley Square, a mob of 2,000 persons attacked the Chicago home of Roscoe Johnson with rocks and flaming torches made from oil-soaked rags. This act of violence climaxed a series of such acts against Negro homes in the Park Manor community of Greater Chicago. Policemen—about 200—assigned to protect the Johnson home on the night it was attacked did not disperse the mob, nor did they arrest any mob members. After Progressive groups, including the Communist Party, had protested this act of racist violence against the constitutional and civil rights of the Johnson family, police arrested two white students for distributing leaflets against the mob.

Came November, 1949. Judge Harold R. Medina in the Foley Square Federal Court had sentenced the 11 men with the "dangerous thoughts" to five years in prison back in October. The Constitution was "safe" from the men who would teach and advocate peace and democracy as an alternative to war and fascism. But was it?

A mob of 500 besieged the home of Aaron Bindman, a white trade unionist, at 56 Peoria St. in Chicago on Nov. 9, after Bindman had invited a group of his union brothers, among whom were Negroes, to his home. The Bindman residence was stoned and the inhabitants threatened with lynch violence. For more than a week racist mobs, estimated at up to 3,000 persons, attacking Jews and Negroes, ran riot throughout the community surrounding 56th and Peoria Sts. Police blocked off the street in which the Bindman home was located, but refused to arrest the organized



JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS  
Figured in All Cases

hoodlums. Three police officers lived in the block in which Bindman's home was located but refused to act against the mobsters. This act of violence was

allowed to run its course. No conspiracy charges, no indictments, no arrests.

Then in 1950 while the 11 Communists awaited the U. S. Supreme Court ruling on their appeal, and while United States bombers were devastating Korean villages with demolition and napalm bombs, racist violence struck Chicago again. The Oak Park home of Dr. Percy Julian, the famous Negro research chemist, was hit by an incendiary bomb thrown by racist mobsters. Threats of further violence accompanied the bomb. But Dr. Julian answered that he'd "just as soon die here as to die in Korea." He continued to live in his home.

## KKK RIDES AGAIN

On June 4, 1951, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that thoughts of peace and socialism represented a "clear and present danger" to the U. S. Government. Nine days later—on June 13—a dynamite bomb was thrown at Dr. Julian's home as his two children slept.

And then came Cicero on July 10, 1951. One thousand mobsters greeted the family of Harvey Clark, Jr., as they sought to move their furniture into a 20-family apartment. For four days the mob had its way, burning the Clarks' furniture, setting the apartment building afire, battling national guardsmen who had to be called after local policemen would not act.

Conspiracy to overthrow constitutional rights and authority? Well... The White Circle League, with 53-year old Joseph Beauharnais at its head, has figured in each of the Chicago area bombings. This KKK group published and distributed leaflets announcing its program to "preserve and protect white neighborhoods from invasion, encroachment and harassment by Negroes."

Conspiracy? Cicero chief of police, Ervin Konovsky, personally barred the Clark family's entrance to their home. And later, he showed his contempt for the Federal Court which ordered him to protect the Negro family by having his cops stand smilingly by while a mob attacked the home and destroyed the Clark household furnishings. But...

The Communist leaders who opposed this real force and violence visited upon Negro families in Chicago and Korean families in Asia are in jail. Six Supreme Court Justices have attacked the constitutional rights of all citizens with a legal fiction that joins with the anti-constitution conspiracy which erupts every so often in arson, bombings and riots. Indeed, the arsonists' torch in Cicero threw a revealing light on the Vinson judicial decree and left little doubt as to who represented a "clear and present danger" to our rights.

This is  
the kind  
of hate  
propaganda  
dished up  
in Chicago.  
This paper  
has been  
connected  
to each  
local mob  
action.

## CICERO LIFE

BISHOP 3-3345  
AL 3-1234 STANLEY 3-6666

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1951

254 OFFICE 3304 W. 25th ST.  
BISHOP OFFICE 3334 LOMBARD

### The Racial Issue

Efforts by a Negro family to move into an apartment building at 19th st. and Lombard ave. have aroused the community to a fever pitch. In today's Letters column a reader contends that the white people need a spokesman who can convince the nation that racial segregation must be practiced.

We do not believe that the people behind the present campaign to move a colored family into Cicero are any less bigoted than those who would deny the Negroes entrance. They see only their side of the case, and they persist in moving colored people into areas where they are not wanted. White people will not move into colored areas.

To the Editor:  
I have no right to tell you how I think it is time someone began to champion the cause of white people in racial controversies. It is noteworthy that Gov. James E. Byrnes, of South Carolina, has the courage to come out and say that he is for segregation of white and colored children in school.

Haven't we any rights under the Constitution? Does the 14th Amendment mean we can have pig pens, glue factories and garbage dumps on Austin blvd.? Do we want jitney cabs running up and down 22nd st.?

The letter I read in the July 1 issue of The LIFE in the "Letters to the Editor" column is the first article that I have read in your newspaper, and it was a good one. We don't want a Harlem in Cicero.

W. J. S.  
(Name withheld by request)

THESE ARE SAMPLES of the kind of hate-inciting articles which appeared in the columns of "The Cicero Life" two days before the outbreak of mob violence at the apartment of a Negro family trying to move into the lily-white community.



# Ted Tinsley Says...

## BABSON'S BOTTLED GRAVITY

ROGER W. BABSON, a famous economist and one of capitalism's outstanding medicine men, has made a career out of being wrong. He has been wrong on more important issues than almost any other man alive, with the possible exception of Herbert Hoover.

This background has equipped him most admirably for scientific research. Now he has come forth as the Founder of the Gravity Research Foundation. If Babson starts fooling around with gravity, we all better watch out.

I have at hand the Second Annual Report to the members of the corporation and Board of Trustees of the Gravity Research Foundation. It is an historic document, and a stirring tribute to the current state of capitalist science. How proudly, for instance, the report records that on Jan. 2, 1950, *Time* magazine gave more space to a story announcing a Foundation essay award than to Einstein's new theory!

The report informs us that "one of the Trustees, Mr. Clarence Birdseye, feels that if gravity is ever harnessed it will happen because someone in a Research

Laboratory will stumble on the solution when he is working on something else." In the history of science, men and women have stumbled upon solutions accidentally. But never before has science proposed this as a method of work. I think the Gravity Foundation should immediately give scholarships for work in English literature, petunia breeding and dietetics. Maybe someone working in these fields will stumble on gravity.

Among other great works, Babson's Foundation is trying to discover the effect of the moon on our brains. With great pride the report announces that "five mental hospitals are cooperating with us."

The report also deals with something modestly called the "Babson Almanac." The 1950 issue of this Almanac charted the daily phases of the moon and tides, noting the effects of variations in gravity pull upon emotions, judgment and awareness in individuals. "We have no proof," remarks the report, "that the above is true; we merely assume that."

Why doesn't the Foundation "merely assume" that gravity only works from nine to five on Mondays through Fridays? With time and a half for overtime? Or is time and a half too much for Babson?

As the work progressed the Foundation received a bequest for which the scientific world will be forever grateful. A Pennsylvanian who had studied the possibilities of harnessing gravity died and left his files to the Foundation. These files included a formula which came closer to the solution of this problem than ever before achieved. This is only one hitch. As the report puts it, "Unfortunately, his formula was clear only to himself."

The Foundation has many pamphlets available for those interested in wasting time. First on the list is a little item called, "Gravity—Our Enemy Number One," by Roger W. Babson. Well, it may be his enemy but I'd like to see him get along without it. If this pamphlet doesn't enrich your life, you can get Babson's "Gravity and Ventilation," while a Mary E. Moore covers the vital subject, "Gravity and Posture." (Where there ain't no gravity, there ain't no posture.)

Then Oscar S. Brinkman has a pamphlet called "Weather Conditions and Politics." (Tomorrow: Cloudy, muggy and Republican.)

According to reliable reports, Babson is now hard at work in a secret laboratory developing the world's first pop-down toaster.

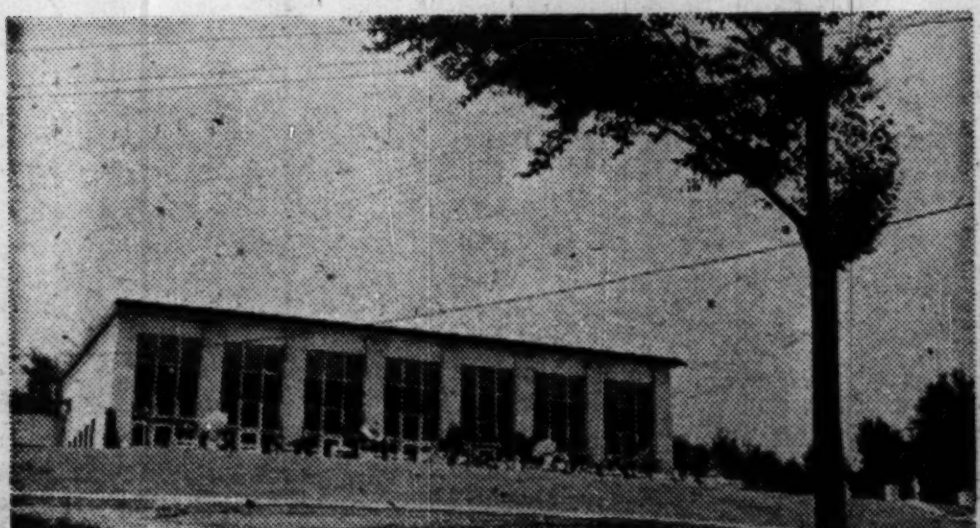
## Vacation Spot with the Union spirit



A scene at the beachfront along White Lake. Kids can enjoy the clean sand as well as the water. There's swimming and boating for all.



Youngsters, appetites whetted by that good outdoor life, sail into their food at lunchtime. The kids put on the feed bag, under counsellor supervision, separate from the adults. For this, parents give three cheers, and can you blame them? After all, a vacation is a vacation!



The modern dining room at the Fur Workers Resort is probably the most beautiful in all New York State. You eat behind a sheer wall of glass, bathed in natural light, high on a hill and facing the nearby lake.

THERE'S something brand new in vacation resorts. It's up in the rolling New York hills near Monticello on the shores of White Lake and its name tells the story. It's the Fur Workers Resort, run by the Furriers Joint Council for fur workers and any other trade unionists looking for relaxation and fun in a congenial union atmosphere.

Seeing has to be believing in this case. Words can describe many things, but not the sheer beauty of rambling nature. Careful planning and the newest techniques have succeeded in building here an ultra-modern, comfortable resort without in any way disturbing the breathtaking natural beauty of the setting on one of the Empire State's prettiest lakes. It's no wonder that throughout the day one can hear groups of vacationers bursting into spontaneous song. It's as though the old phrase "nothing too good for the workers" has been brought into life.

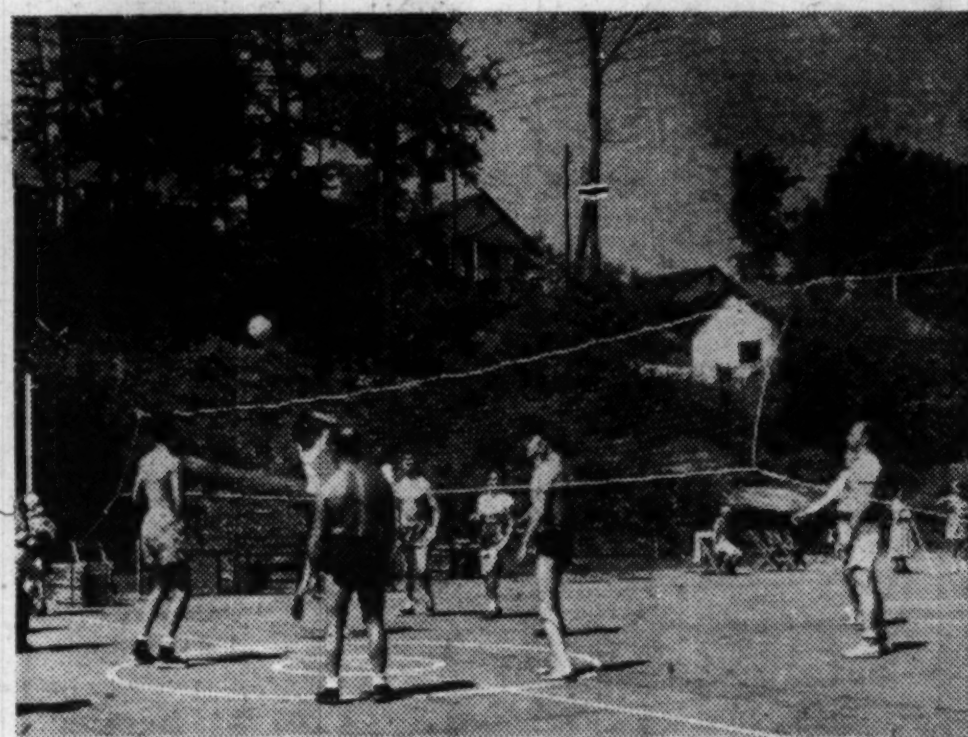
Acres of untouched mountain woodland penetrated only by paths for hiking enthusiasts comprise the background. Set on a hill, which slopes over lawn to the lakefront, is the dominant building, a modern, glass walled dining hall which is an architect's dream. Smaller buildings for living quarters are scattered around.

Down by the cool lakefront there is boating, swimming, and a basketball court equipped with floodlights for night play. Other sports facilities dot the landscape. Children are taken care of separately in a 'day camp' under all day supervision in small groups—for maximum fun and guidance.

Needless to say, the ugly jim-crow discrimination which mars most summer resorts gets the boot from the fur workers.

At night, there's dancing, of course, and topnotch entertainment too—with traditional guest participation lending that informal note.

All this, plus that old union spirit!



"Let's go, volleyball!", shouts athletic director Alan Tresser. There's room for all, skilled, unskilled, men, women. Basketball and softball are also high on the activities list, not to mention hiking, water sports. . . .



Lloyd Brown, author of the widely acclaimed novel of working class and Negro life, "Iron City," holds an informal after breakfast lecture. Questions and audience participation make this education feature a stimulating experience.



The traditional raft out on beautiful White Lake has a load, but "there's always room for one more." The raft is for the pretty good swimmers. For the others, there's water fun closer to the sandy beachfront of White Lake.



# No Forced Labor In the U.S.S.R.

*Soviet workers freely answer the questions of visiting U. S. trade unionists. In the process a lot of the favorite slanders of the professional Soviet-haters are knocked into a cocked hat.*

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

**S**TANDING around and chatting with management and union personnel at the Moskvich auto plant, one of the eleven American unionists who recently visited the Soviet Union noticed a very young-looking man accompanying the plant director. The American went over to him and asked him what was his job. Assistant to the director, was the answer, and he's 23 years old.

"Are you related in any way to the director?" the American visitor wanted to know. The answer was a somewhat surprised "No."

The Americans found out that advancement in a socialist economy is not based on the principle: "It's not what you know, but whom you know."

The conclusion is inescapable after you visit Soviet factories that practically all the management personnel were production workers themselves; that all doors are open to young workers; that everybody seems to be studying; that upgrading is a natural right for all, without discrimination of any kind, no matter what your race, nationality or family connections.

## SOME OF THE VISITORS' QUESTIONS

These 11 American trade unionists questioned plant director Yakov P. Yakolev very closely, as well as trade union chairman Semyon M. Skmorchin and the plant's chief engineer Nikolai I. Borisov, who took them around the Moskvich auto factory.

"What if a man gets sick?" He receives pay and free medical attention while recovering.

"What if a man goldbricks, doesn't do his job?" The workers in his shop have a meeting with him, to see what the matter and try to set him straight.

"What if a worker refuses to work and isn't sick?" He just doesn't get paid if he doesn't work.

The visiting unionists had heard all the stories about "forced labor" but they found out that work is voluntary, that

if workers want to change jobs they can do so.

Later when we were leaving the plant one of the visitors noticed similar looking signs posted on this and other factories in the vicinity. I translated for him. They were advertising for workers, for people with any kind of skill or just the desire to work. "In other words," this American unionist noted, "a person just applies for a job he wants. No one forces him to do this or that."

As a matter of fact the Americans learned something else from their visit. There's much more to the principle of freedom of choice than just wanting a particular kind of job. Here if you want to be an engineer you don't have to come from a family which can afford to send you to college. Here you can get higher education after you graduate seven-year or ten-year school regardless of your family's financial condition. And if you're a worker in a shop you can get schooling. Almost everybody these Americans stopped was attending courses or schools of some kind.

The Moskvich plant is new; it began to turn out cars in 1947. This fact alone is impressive. That was the year the Truman Doctrine was launched. The "cold war" started getting "hotter." But that was also when Soviet industry turned more and more to peaceful construction and expansion of consumer goods industries. They allocated more and more materials, machines and equipment to the production of more passenger cars than they ever made before.

Now the plant works two shifts; in the future they expect to go on three. This year they've made considerable improvements in gear boxes, axles and other parts of the car.

Half joking, one of the American unionists asked the plant trade union chairman if he ever has trouble negotiating a contract with the director who was sitting next to him. The trade union chief didn't think that question was out of line. He answered quite seriously that although they don't have too much



Soviet workers at a favored vacation resort, Gagry on the Black Sea.

trouble negotiating the annual collective agreement there are difficulties. After all, the union here negotiates not only on wage and production rates, hours and vacations, but also on housing, cultural facilities, facilities for women and children, summer camps, etc.

"Are there many accidents?" Last month there were 13 minor accidents,

not one serious case.

"Did veterans of the last war get any special benefits?" They had priorities on living quarters, of course they got their old jobs or any new jobs they might have wanted.

"Were any disabled people hired?" Very many. For example, the head of the plant's distribution system had lost his arm in the war.

## As We See It

### One Doctor, Too Many Patients— A Lesson for Our Nation

**RIFFLING THROUGH THE PAGES** of the economic magazines and the newspapers, one keeps remembering that keen remark made by the Chinese Marxist leader Mao Tse Tung: "The Wall Street doctor has too many patients." He meant of course that the financial oligarchy which runs our country and which is trying to uphold the capitalist system ("the free world") all over the world cannot succeed in its plans. I believe that thoughtful Americans who look at the facts must come to the same conclusion. They must conclude that the small group of top Wall Street financial magnates who make our nation's policies today (Harriman, Wilson, Lovett, Dulles) are colliding with the hard facts of life and must bring our nation to disaster unless the people impose a new policy on Washington.



**FOR EXAMPLE,** a look at the economic charts shows that the great overloaded private-profit economy is beginning to sag again. The index of daily commodity prices has been sagging since January. It has dropped from close to 550 to about 460 (Moody's index). Starting with the Korea war, which broke out "accidentally" and luckily just in time to reverse the swift 1948-49 drop, this index leaped up from 350 to near the 550 level. This made fortunes for the speculators. They shiver when they hear the word "peace."

Let us not forget that this upheal in commodity prices was accomplished by pumping something like 35 billion dollars of war contracts into the economy as a "stimulant."

But these "stimulants" have to be increased all the time. Now the Washington thinkers are pumping at the rate of fifty billion a year (one billion dollars a week), and they have just announced through President Truman that they want it to be 65 billion a year by 1952-3. Also, Acheson wants an additional 25 billion to pump into the sagging economies of "our Western allies."

While all this goes on, the index of weekly business which the peculiarly "lucky" Korea war "stimulated" upward from 140 to about 210, has been acting heavily of late, refusing to soar as expected. There is no doubt that the bigger and bigger "stimulants" of bigger and bigger war contracts can make itself felt for a while in the next year or two. War production is still only a small part of the total industrial output, though the contracts are out and the huge profits are guaranteed. But the ominous signs of the incurable cancer begin again to appear on the surface of the patient. Unsold consumer goods piled up in warehouses are now at all-time high of 70 billion dollars.

Wonderful goods, produced by American skill, for which so many Americans could find joyful use, lying piled up as a curse, as a menace to those who own it, kept from those who made them! The lunatic "problem" of "over-production" stares the private trusts in the face all the time. For this, the Washington leadership has no answer but to keep the world's tensions boiling, to pile up useless but deadly instruments for killing, and to persecute those who propose peace for our nation and the production for use instead of for profit.

**THE ARMAMENTS** economics forced by Washington on "our allies" is speeding their ruin. France and Italy are clearly "unreliable" as hired soldiers in an anti-democratic, anti-Socialist war. The total vote for the Marxist parties in these countries in the recent rigged elections is more than ten million—the majority of the working classes.

This is no social base for the new Axis! Washington rushes to hire Franco to make up for the "unreliable" French and Italian peoples. But the Spanish people are shaking their fists at the fascist tyrant. He couldn't last long now without hurry-up Pentagon guns and dollars behind him. In Britain, the hatred among the people for the Pentagon policy which turns England into an atomic aircraft carrier sure to be destroyed in any future war breaks out so angrily that the Labor Party leader Aneurin Bevan must voice it in strong terms, proposing to break with Washington. Writes the financial editor of the New York World-Telegram: "A man who recently returned from the International Chamber of Commerce tells us we can count on but one European nation in the event of war with Russia. That nation is England." (July 24.) The "reliable" British people—what a delusion even this will turn out to be, despite the present grovelling of the British owning classes before their new Wall Street boss. If the British rulers want to hold on to what they still have left, they will have to seek a postponement of their doom in alliances and trade with the Socialist one-fourth of the world where industry is soaring. Convolutions in the Wall Street-London partnership are brewing.

It is not only that there is one Wall Street doctor with too many patients. The doctor is himself sick. This makes him all the more dangerously destructive—desperately sick and sickly desperate as the common people found out his horrible scheme to ruin our nation.



# Workers' Letters from the Shops

Dear Reader:

We're down to half a page. This is not due to lack of space, precious as it is, but lack of letters. We have warned repeatedly that unless the rate of letter writing from the shops and locals rises, we won't be able to keep the page going. Unless there is a real upsurge of letter writing we may not even have half a page next week.

We repeat urgent appeals to those who have already written and those who have not, to write. Tell us of life in a steel, auto, textile, shipbuilding, garment, building, waterfront or any other job where you earn your living. Our readers want to read of your experience and problems. They add up to a valuable education for them.

Shop Correspondence Editor.

## 'Equal Sacrifice' At DeSoto Plant

Detroit

To the Editor of The Worker:

Here is a sample of the speedup we auto workers are getting these days and how the companies are cracking down while Walter Reuther still talks of "equality of sacrifice" and our members are being thrown on the streets. Here are some of the production speedups at the Warren De Soto plant of the Chrysler Corp.:

Sedan majors required a manpower of 42, now 38. Coupe major required 34, now 31. It took 43 spot welders to do 42 jobs an hour now it takes 38 men. It takes 13 men now to 18 arc welders on both lines to get the same production.

Fourteen gas welders do 100 welds, formerly it took 14 men. On assembly 11 men did 44 jobs in an hour, now being done by eight men for 42 jobs. Twenty-seven torch solderers did 44 jobs an hour, now 14 men do 42 jobs. On door hanging in coupes, was four jobs an hour per man, now five jobs an hour; on sedans 3½ jobs an hour per man, now four jobs per hour.

Rough finishers were cut from 61 workers to 55 while the jobs they were cut only from 44 to 42. The final finish now has 84 men for two lines against the 92 men formerly. On underbody finish, 44 men now pull 60 jobs where formerly 44 men pulled 55.

This is the kind of speedup the De Soto workers are forced to fight almost daily.

-De Soto Worker

## From Atlanta To Kaesong

(Continued from Magazine Page 1) vent use of the atom-bomb in Korea, dismissal of MacArthur and cease-fire talks. The warmakers' fury grew and so did the list of indictments. . . .

But the atom-bomb wasn't dropped. MacArthur was dismissed.

And, after a year of blood and horror, of protest and savage reprisal against the men and women who asked peace, the cease-fire talks were held.

Nobody—certainly not Gen. MacArthur—knows how many American boys, and Korean men, women and children, would be alive today if the Communists' call for cease-fire talks had been heeded by the Pentagon in June, 1950, instead of July, 1951.

Even now—especially now—the only guarantee against more staggering casualties is the worldwide people's protests that finally brought the brass to talk truce at Kaesong.

That night of June 28, 1950 at Madison Square Garden, when Gus Hall first called for a Korean cease-fire, the Communist leader warned: "Our American imperialists are gluttons for punishment. They learn nothing from defeat. They have not yet been convinced that in this mid-century world, there are really people who care too much for freedom to take oppression lying down."

Hundreds of millions of plain people throughout the world are today demanding Five-Power negotiations to insure full peace. Americans, who helped bring Kaesong to pass, will not be satisfied with an uneasy stalemate. Main Street's will to peace must be voiced by every American saying, with W. E. B. DuBois, "I take my stand with the millions in every nation and continent and cry PEACE—NO MORE WAR!"

## Steel Industry's High Profits Not Showing Up In Lot of Its Workers

SEATTLE

Editor, The Worker:

I work in steel, an industry that everybody knows is making the highest profits in history today out of the blood in Korea. But we steelworkers at Bethlehem's Seattle plant are not in on the gravy by any means.

Wages start at \$1.43 an hour and a family man has to grab all the overtime he can get to keep food on the table. Overtime may bring your pay-check up higher, but it is really rough on your health especially under working conditions in a steel mill.

One of the worst things is the heat which is man-killing, especially in the open hearth.

Then there are the fumes from the molten steel. One open hearth crane operator told me he had started pouring a ladle full of steel when the fumes got to him. He said that he vomited continuously but could not stop pouring the hot steel once he had started.

A trick of the company to divide the workers is to have a few premium jobs at high pay. Head rollers and pit bosses make from \$50 to \$60 a day and often

workers in need of more money are inclined to cut each other's throats to get these jobs. The boss figures it that way, too.

The steel industry is about as rough and hot and tough as they come. And in the mill where I work it is the Negro workers who do the lowest-paid, toughest and dirtiest jobs. Also many foreign-born workers.

Like many other comparatively young workers in the plant I figure this fighting in Korea is a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. If the war keeps on they'll draft me and if it stops they'll lay me off, but I'd rather be looking up that scarce job than lying in the muck somewhere overseas.

Yes, the way they got it figured, it's quite a future. Take your choice, death on the battlefield or starvation at home. But when the working people get together they can change all that and take care of the politicians and straighten things out.

When that day comes, I hope we start at Bethlehem's Seattle operation.

STEELWORKER

## Teamster's Local in Vacation Mood; Members Move to Give it a Shove

York, Pa.

Dear Editor:

Since I've seen no correspondence from the Teamsters in your shop page I should like to tell briefly what is happening in our local and the barn where I work.

We have a situation here where the bosses and the local union officials have joined hands for so long that up till recently things seemed hopeless.

Recently, however, there was talk of holding meetings in homes to discuss the speedup and what can be done about it. There is also talk of taking up a petition to oust the barn steward, and the nominations of a new business agent, president and complete overhauling of the executive board. Also talk of getting sick en masse.

I don't know how successful this will be at this time, but I feel that the time is short when the dissatisfaction represented in the workers will be channeled in the right direction. We don't have union meetings during the summer (the officialdom, you know, have to have some time off to rest from their arduous

tasks, such as holding up the local bars, and answering grievances in the company's favor), so we have time in which to show our gripes in the form of large attendance at the next meeting come September.

There has been a lot of redbaiting of course, and not all of it at me. Just recently a worker made out a grievance and was immediately labeled a Communist. There are also quite a few others who have been labeled and they are recognizing it for what it is. The workers now have been promised by the steward that there will be no more redbaiting after a few members protested to the union president.

The last union meeting we had our business agent disclose there was a red in the union and wants him to turn in his book. He claims he got his information from a reliable source, the local FBI agent. I'm sure, however, that they are very disappointed at the effect it had.

Will they never learn that they can't erase their troubles by eliminating their so-called trouble-makers and Communists?

A TEAMSTER.



## It's Still Death In The Coal Mines

Zeigler, Ill.

Dear Editor:

If you read what John L. Lewis said in the Mine Workers' Journal about the country going to the dogs, this is no lie. I've been in the mines 12 years now and I've never seen conditions like they are.

So many mines have been closed down this way that it looks like the depression. A lot of the men are on relief and lots of them figure they'll never see a job again. Nobody knows how long he'll be able to hang onto a job and any miner that can stake out a little truck farm somewhere is doing it.

Sometimes you figure it is just as well because lots of men are not coming out of the mines alive. They are sure putting on the heat. More machines, less mines, less men, more profits. That's the way it adds up.

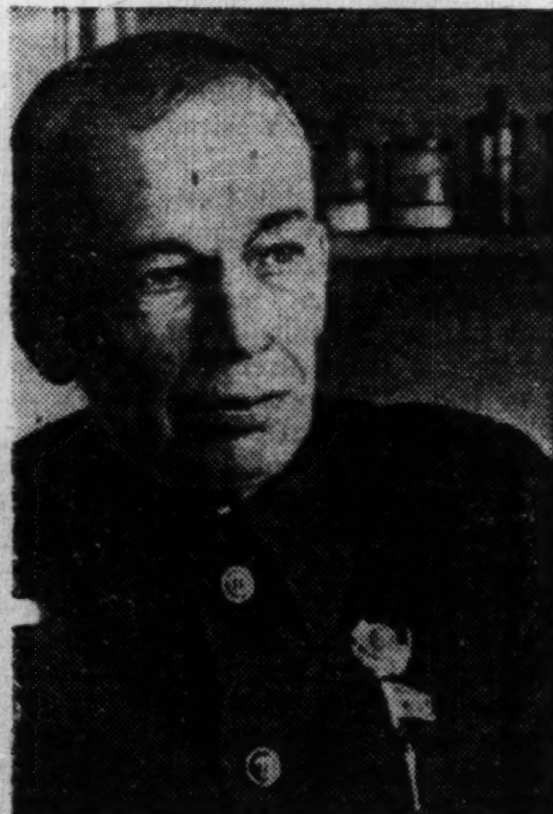
A fellow who worked with me named Ronnie Knox got killed right in front of my eyes a while back. He was about 30 years old, with a wife and child. He got pinned under about a ton of rock.

There were no props and this big slab fell right down on him, crushed him to death right away. The assistant mine manager, Mr. Finley, made a report later and said, "In my opinion the place was safe."

Well, a poor man is never safe in this country, I found out. MINER.

# 170 Years Young

*Soviet scientists have been engaged in a study of how to live longer. One conclusion, thus far, is that there is no reason why human beings should not be able to live to be 170 to 200 years old.*



The late Prof. Alexander Bogomoletz who conducted extensive researches into prolongation of life.

MOSCOW

The time is coming when human beings may all live to be 170 to 200 years old. This opinion was expressed at a recent discussion in Moscow on the possibility of increasing the length of human life.

The discussion took place at the Moscow House of Scientists where Prof. Olga Lepeshinskaya read a paper on Life, Old Age and the Fight Against Senility.

She spoke of Academician Bogomoletz' researches into the physiological basis of long life. He had concluded that the life of man should be five to seven times longer than the period of growth. Thus, if a man grows approximately until the age of 25, then, under favorable conditions, the limit of human life should reach 200 years.

Prof. Lepeshinskaya in her lecture at the House of Scientists discussed methods of combating premature age.

She maintained that the state of an organism and its functioning de-

pend on the state of albuminous substances and their metabolism. It is well known among medical scientists that the disturbance of the metabolism leads to the breakdown of the organism. A vigorous metabolism improves the physiological tone.

In her researches into the origins of life Prof. Lepeshinskaya conducted detailed examinations of the development of cells. Using the knowledge she gained in this work she came to the conclusion that to prevent premature aging it was necessary to arrest the thickening of the envelope of the cell and to prevent enlargement of the albumen molecules.

Prof. Lepeshinskaya also gave interesting examples of long life in the Soviet Union. She said there were thousands of people of more than 100 years of age in the U.S.S.R. The Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences have set up special institutes and laboratories to conduct further research into the problem of prolonging human life.



# The Genius of Frederick Engels

By DAVID CARPENTER



FREDERICK ENGELS

WHEN Friedrich Engels died on Aug. 6, 1895, of a cancer of the throat, the greatest intellectual partnership and friendship of all times ended. Karl Marx had died 12 years earlier, but the fruits of their collaboration were gathered until Engels' death through his editing of hitherto unpublished works of Marx and the continuation of Engels' own contribution to the theory and practice of scientific socialism.

Engels' life practically spanned one of the most magnificent centuries in the history of humanity, a century in which that awakening giant, the working class, was flexing its muscles in preparation for breaking through the dying capitalist system. And Marx and Engels, whose name is indissolubly tied to that of Marx, were the intellectual titans of the period.

Engels always made it clear that he played second fiddle to Marx, that in the division of labor he assumed the responsibility of popularizing scientific socialism and polemizing against their enemies, while Marx continued work on that great masterpiece, "Capital."

But to play second fiddle to Marx, as Engels emphasized he did, required the qualifications of a genius in itself—and Engels was that.

All prior intellectual leaders and the contemporaries of Marx and Engels had created their ideas of changes in society in the image of their own classes. Therefore, they were unable to be the prime movers in any changes in society.

But Marx and Engels, because of their genius, were able to see beyond their class and join with and lead the forces that could and would change society to free humanity.

In 1845, when Marx was only 27

and Engels 25, they wrote in "The Holy Family" an attack on a group of middle-class reformers, who were contemptuous of the working class:

"It is not a question of what this or that proletarian or even the whole proletariat conceives to be the goal for the moment—it is a question of what it is and what it will historically be driven to do in accordance with its being. Its goal and its historical action is tangibly and irrevocably marked out both by its own life situation and by the whole organization of present-day bourgeois society."

And because Marx and Engels recognized this they were able to write in their clarion call to all humanity for a change in society, "The Communist Manifesto," that "Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product."

And Marx and Engels became the eyes and hands of this awakening revolutionary giant, the working class, to dig into the past, act upon the present and create the future in which humanity will have finally freed itself and proceeded to an era of fulfillment and happiness for all people.

The 20th Century is, it is plain, already beginning to reap the fruits of their genius—in the creation and development of the socialist Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, in the creation of the Chinese People's Republic under Mao Tse-tung, the development of the People's Democracies in Eastern Europe, the mounting colonial independence revolution and the world-wide movement for socialism, peace and plenty.

## Chinese Villagers Tackle a Flood

PEKING

EVERY man, woman and child in the Huai River region knows the battle to control the river is a battle for security, even for life itself—a battle against limited manpower and time. Every able-bodied person is in the fight.

They have, at the same time, to put the river under control, cultivate one-seventh of China's arable soil and carry on the various local handicrafts that provide an important part of their livelihood.

Most able-bodied men are directly fighting the river on its banks, doing transport work or any of the hundreds of jobs that have to be done on the great project; behind them are the women, who have organized themselves into thousands of mutual aid teams to do the agricultural work while the men are away; the very young and the very old are also doing whatever they can to help. Innumerable cooperatives have

been set up to lead the handicraft production and keep the people supplied with their needs.

Women have taken the lead in the villages.

Every spade, plough, cart, ox, horse and mule—practically every resource of the peasants—has been flung into this great undertaking.

Linpi County gives a striking picture of the problems which the government is leading the peasants to overcome.

There are 600,000 people in the county. As in other flood-ravaged areas, the peasants here were stripped of food stocks, their houses were washed away, their means of production and restoration were few and poor and 370,000 acres of land needed cultivation.

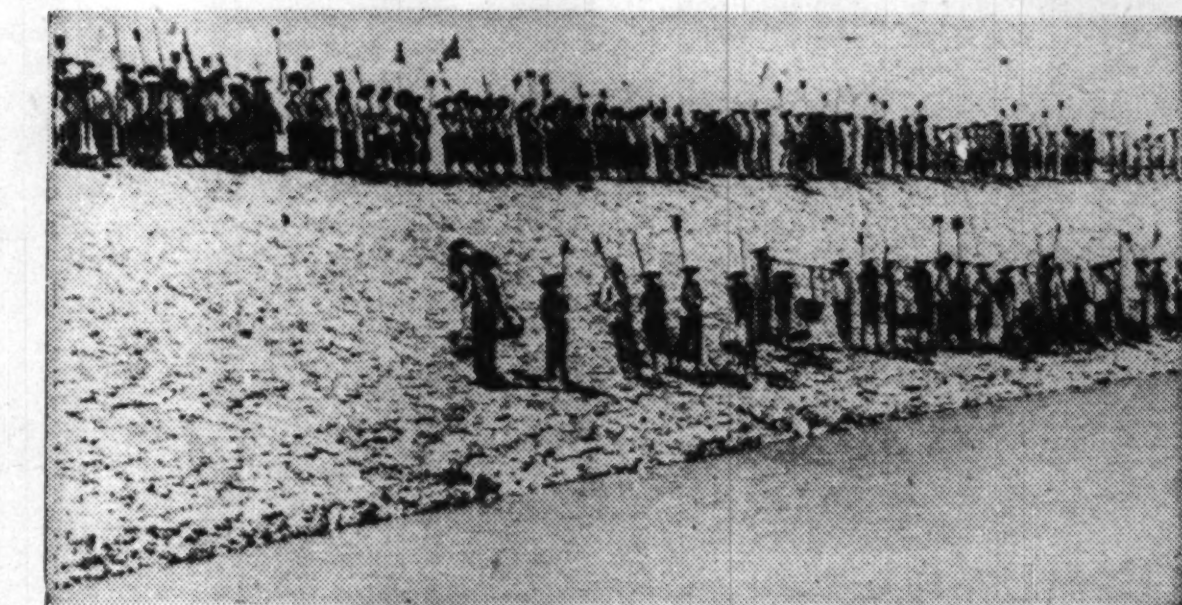
But in this county, three-quarters of the adult working class volunteered for the river, leaving the other quarter of the men, the women, the children and the old to tackle the mountainous tasks in the villages. About a third of those left behind were either too young or too old to do work in the fields but still had to be fed and housed and clad.

Mainly, the problems have been solved by the 10,000 or so mutual aid teams in which the women are the backbone. Every sawmill and blacksmith was organized to turn out farm implements; every scrap of equipment and ability is turned to its maximum use.

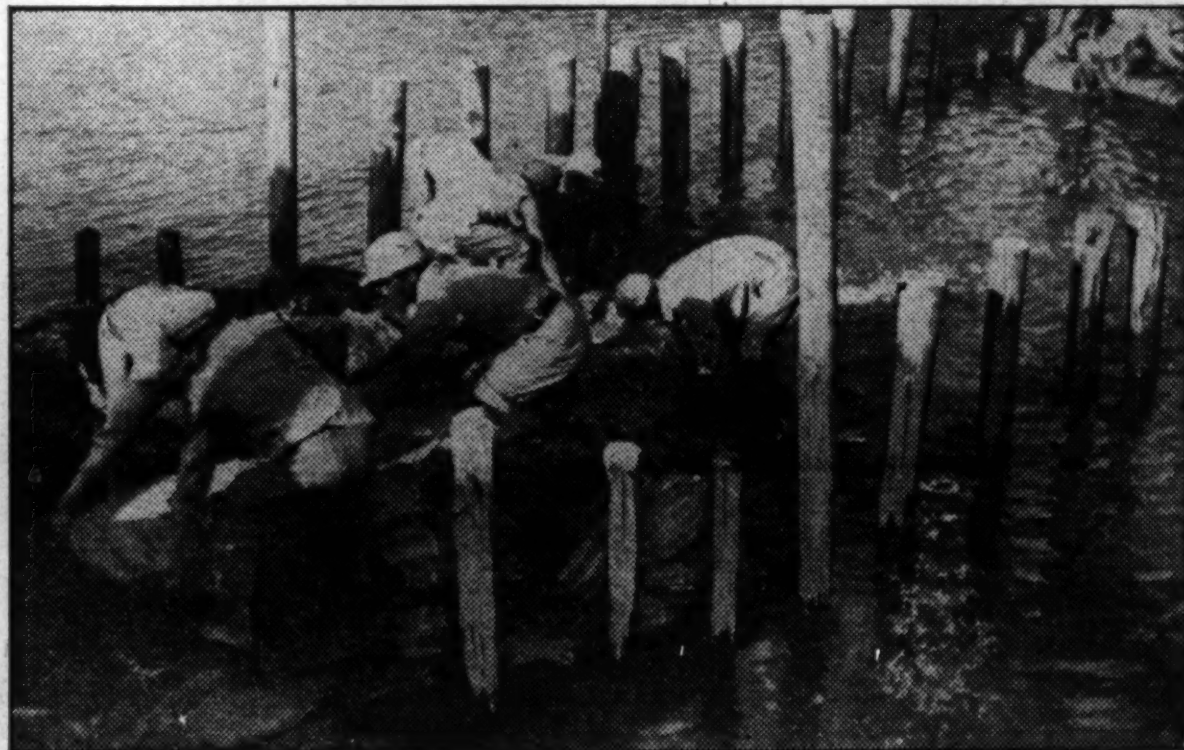
A young peasant woman, the newly-elected village head, said: "It is hard to start life on a bare stone. We have to do the work of the men and we are not at all skillful. But everyone is doing a fair share, or more. We want the men on the river to feel comfortable in their minds that everything is all right in the fields here."

"When we saw the seeds and the salt and the cloth coming from every part of China, we knew the whole people were behind us and it gave us the courage to tell our men to go and fight the river."

"After all, we've got the old men here and they can teach us even if they can't



Workers on a newly-completed dam in Hopei Province.



Building a dam in Hopei for an irrigation system.



A Chinese woman works on a dam.

do the work. So by working in teams with their help, we soon learned. Now we are experts in fishing, milling, making mats and a hundred different things.

This woman explained how they had scientifically arranged the use of all implements so that every team could have them at a prearranged time. Every field

was brimming with sturdy crops.

This is the spirit that is sweeping through the great river basin where people formerly sat impotent beneath the river's towering threat—it is a spirit that has already brought massive victories along the river and a bountiful wheat harvest on the land.





## Half the World

by Claudia Jones

**I**N BETWEEN frequent incarceration in the filthy city jail of the Women's Detention Home, I have been busy keeping up with basic reading.

The most basic piece I read was a copy of a recently world-issued pamphlet entitled "We Accuse!"

The pamphlet is the well-written signed report of the delegation of prominent women of many political beliefs and persuasions who recently visited Korea and witnessed for themselves the terrible destruction of life and property of over 3,000,000 Koreans. In its simplicity of language, every word of which is an indictment—an indictment against the imperialist jailers of fighters for peace and progress and thought—if they could—in our own land as well as throughout the world.

Victor Hugo's *Les Miserables*, pales before this brief and well documented pamphlet. Dante's *Inferno*, is no longer a flight of the imagination, but all too real. One reads of the uncovered graves of mothers pregnant with new life indecently buried in the hills even, as did Hitler's fascists seek to cover up their foul deeds of concentration camp human bones before the bar of mankind's justice and holy wrath.

Tears of unexpressed anger flow from your eyes as you read of the rape of women, of the wiping out of the young manhood in village after village of the millions of Korean workers, peasants and children, who died with their eyes open, in which, from the jaws of death they ACCUSE the interventionists of the vast pillage and waste of life. They write how they cover their mouths and noses at the terrible stench of the dishonored dead, buried naked, lying in neat rows—always the efficiency of our Western Civilization's desperate "leaders" is manifest!

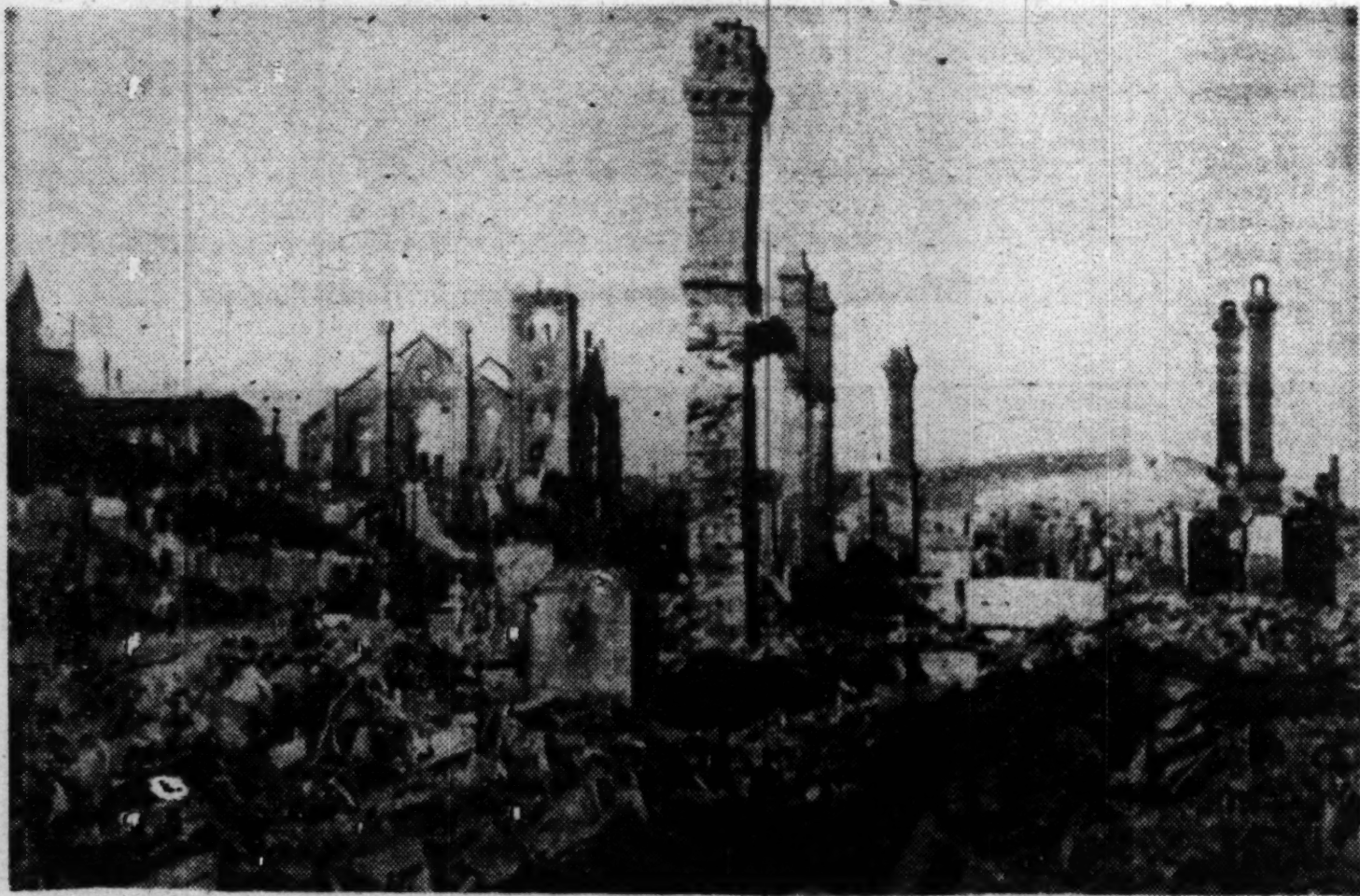
And in page after page these magnificent anti-fascist women who dared their jobs and security, to compose this delegation, like Mrs. Monica Felton, Labor M.P. of Shakespeare's England, and the Britain of Tamara Rust, leader of Britain's anti-fascist women. They, as well as the magnificent Soviet women, Eastern European women, French, Italian, African and Latin American women who saw with their own eyes this infinite suffering, tell you in their report why they demand, together, with the women of Stalin Peace Prize Winner, Mme. Pak Den Al's Korea, retribution, and bringing the criminals responsible for this, before the bar of mankind's wrath.

Shame fills you as an American to read of these scenes of destruction and mass death. And in this pamphlet, as well as another, entitled *The Children of Korea Call to the Women of the World*, these people, the magnificent Koreans, whose bodies have helped to impose peace on the warmakers, explain "How Decent Boys Become Barbarians."

"People forget that soldiers of any nationality fighting in aggressive war of annihilation against a whole people, become quickly brutalized and commit acts that they would never have dreamed themselves capable of a few months before. An unjust war can only be fought by barbarous means." (*The Children of Korea Call to the Women of the World*.)

Both pamphlets are issued by the Women's International Democratic Federation, Unter den Linden, 13, Berlin, W. 8, Germany.

When one reads such documents, is it any wonder that when people ask you about your frequent jailings, that you urge their recognition of the world wide threat that the Smith Act enforcers represent to peace and social progress?



THE WAR'S TOLL IN KOREA—This is a section of the residential area of Pyongyang, capital of North Korea, after bombing raids by B-29s.

## Hit Jailing of Women Under Smith Act Hysteria

[Editors Note:—Below is a copy of a telegram sent by the Women's International Democratic Federation to President Truman on the arrest of the four women leaders recently arrested with 13 other working class leaders under the Smith Act hysteria. Copies were sent to the Civil Rights Congress. It was signed by Mme. Marie Claude

Vaillant Couturier, General Secretary of the WIDF.] Harry Truman, President of the United States.

"The Women's International Democratic Federation, representing 91 million women in 61 countries, protest the persecution of U. S. peace defenders. We condemn recent arrests of four outstanding women, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia

Jones, Betty Cannett and Marion Bachrach. Homes were invaded in Gestapo fashion. Women see the new wave of persecutions as an attempt by your administration to silence peace voices in order to continue threat to world peace. WIDF demands their immediate release.

(Signed) Marie Claude Vaillant Couturier.

# woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY  
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

## 'Housewives Help'

ready to baby-sit or launder the clothes

By GINA HARRISON  
PRAGUE.

Equality for women—what a long and hard fight it means! Czechoslovak women have full social, legal and political rights, almost 50 percent work in productive occupations, but the second half of their emancipation, their liberation from household drudgery, is still only just beginning. It is a many-headed question, touching all basic social problems, and the job of solving it permanently—of removing the last traces of the age-old exploitation of woman and making women's equality a real fact—is one that must be solved if the Czechoslovak workers are to build their new life.

This was the conception of her job which Mrs. Adamova, new director of the "Housewives Help" cooperative society, explained to me in words much eloquent. Adamova, aged 42, one of 12 children of a peasant family, former housemaid, then later one of the first women shockworkers in heavy industry, has none of the usual qualifications for her big job. "My only experience," she said to me, "is from my own household. I know what a burden the washing is, and how little time is left for the housewife to do any other work or reading or educating herself. I decided to tackle the thing from this point of view. I saw in this job the same aim I saw in the factory—Socialism."

Services provided are laundering and collection of laundry, including collections at the factory or office, mending, housecleaning, dyeing and cleaning of clothes, and baby-sitting (staffed by students of the pub-



Mrs. Adamova, shown conferring with an aide, is in charge.



Repairs are made to nylon hose or men's socks. In time the cooperative will be able to take on all the household chores.

lic health school). In Prague the "Housewives Help" co-op runs four factories for family laundry, two for hotels and hospitals, one specially for clothes collected at factories, three stocking repair shops, one laundry repair shop and one shop which specializes in darning and putting new soles on worn-through socks. When Adamova took me to one of the stocking repair shops, they had just started workers two shifts—6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. to make things easier for factory workers. Most important of the co-ops patrons is the Union of Czechoslovak Women, which has made guidance over the growth of "Liberated Household"—as the Czech title means literally—its chief responsibility. Prices are uniformly low. For some things, such as shirts for example, they are about half the price charged by the former private laundries. These were generally merely reproductions on a larger scale of the old slavery of the washtub and ironing board. The co-op has a big government subsidy to keep its prices low. New laundries and cleaning plants are being built and one of the best and most modern will open next month in the Stranice suburb of Prague.

Vera Vetrocova, to whom I talked in the stocking shop, earns far more money than she ever had as an employee of a small

laundry, has raised her production to 152 percent of the norm—without working overtime, of course—and she is very proud of her shockworker's card and pleased with the clothes which this card permits her to buy in the special shops for shockworkers.

"There are still big problems—Adamova told me—how could there not be when we took over hundreds of little, inefficient businesses, with worn-out equipment and had to contend also with the individualistic attitude of the typical woman laundry worker?" One of the girls in the shop told me that they "had taken a lot from Adamova—she is one of our own kind and makes you do things without disliking her for it."

Steadily and surely domestic emancipation is being organized, and the basis for women's freedom for creative and productive work is being strengthened. One of the great underrated freedoms—freedom from kitchen slavery—is being built. Constantly new and new thousands are released for the great job of building a socialist society, which Lenin said could not be accomplished without the aid of women.

Adamova has her own characteristically blunt and pithy way of expressing this truth. She says: "There are two key sectors—heavy industry and the laundry."



# The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

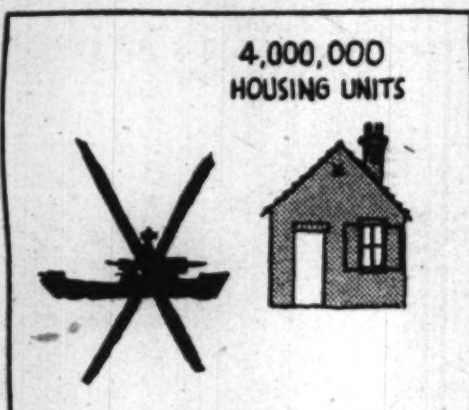
Vol. XVI, No. 31 26 August 5, 1951  
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Denver, Roxbury, Savannah— America's Acting for Peace

There's something new in America today . . . all over the country the thread that is binding people together is the demand for peace. See Page 5

## 'Integration' Order Freezes Jimcrow in the Army

White officers will still command, all Negro service units are maintained despite the Army Brass announcement for the Far East Command. See Page 8



# WHAT TRUMAN'S ARMS BUDGET COULD BUY

— See Page 4 —

# RIDGWAY DEMANDS LINE DEEP IN NORTH KOREA

## WORKERS PUT UP SAVINGS FOR FOSTER, LANNON BAIL

The life savings of a needle-trades worker were accepted as \$5,000 bail Friday by U. S. Commissioner Isaac Platt in federal courthouse for William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party.

Mrs. Jennie Rosen, a member of Local 9, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, posted a \$5,000 check drawn on the Union Dime Savings Bank, which she said had been saved over a period of more than 15 years during which she worked for the firm of Jacobson & Linde.

Two other workers posted \$5,000 each of their life savings as bail for Al Lannon, maritime leader, thereby winning the release of the working class defendant arrested with 16 others by the FBI last June.

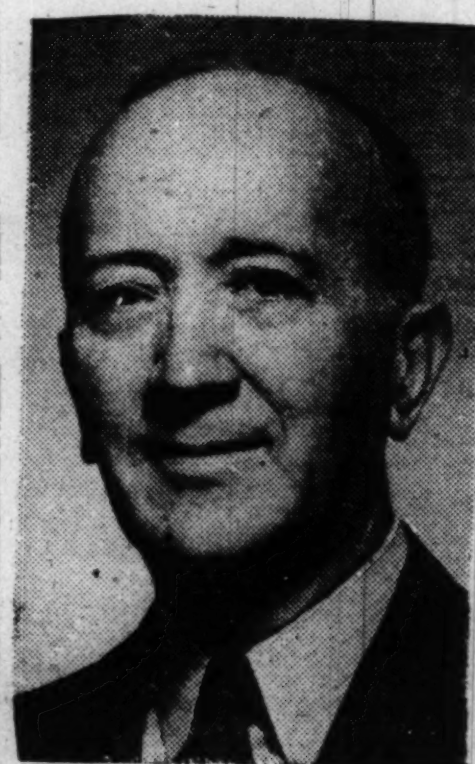
The three workers were subjected to a harassing inquisition by Albert Binder, U. S. assistant attorney.

When Mrs. Rosen said that she responded to the bail plea in the Freiheit and in the Daily Compass, Binder asked a series of questions designed to force from her a list of names and identities involving bail contributors, union relations and friends.

The 61-year-old Bronx garment worker staunchly insisted on her right to post bail, said she knew Foster only through his lectures, books and leadership in the trade union movement, and pledged to

undertake the obligation of surety when the court required Foster to appear in the future.

**SPECIALLY VINDICTIVE**  
Courtroom observers felt that the Department of Justice attorney acted especially vindictive in this



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

case, in a vain effort to prevent any bail from being posted for the Communist Party's ailing national chairman.

"How did you obtain this money?" Binder asked her.

"I obtained it by working hard and saving all my life as a worker."

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. truce negotiators suddenly upped their demands on a Korea armistice line Friday, in a crude effort to still further weaken the chances for agreement. Gen. Ridgway's Supreme headquarters in Tokyo revealed that Washington delegates at Kaesong are demanding a large slice of Korea now held by Korean troops in the drawing of an armistice line.

A month ago, Secretary of State Dean Acheson had publicly endorsed a settlement at the 38th Parallel dividing North and South Korea. After the Kaesong truce talks got under way, the Acheson formula was scrapped. On Thursday, Acheson was insisting on a truce at the present battle line.

Ridgway headquarters said in a statement that Allied air-sea powers "controls" all of North Korea, and added:

"The military demarcation line upon which we must reach agreement therefore lies somewhere between the air and sea front on the Yalu and the ground front in the area of Kaesong, Pyonyang and the Yangjin river."

Observers noted that, by the same token, the Koreans could argue that sympathetic guerilla forces control much of South Korea and that, therefore, the truce line should be somewhere near the vicinity of Pusan, port city in the south.

Just where, between the "fronts," Washington proposed to draw the armistice line was not disclosed. The Japanese press interpreted the headquarters statement to mean it must be midway between the Yalu and the present ground positions.

Any such line would place the Ridgway forces 130 miles inside North Korea on the east coast and 75 miles above the 38th Parallel in the west. It would be north of

## 'DAILY NEWS' ADMITS U. S. PLEGGED 38th TRUCE LINE

The Korean and Chinese negotiators at Kaesong had a right to insist on a 38th Parallel truce, the New York Daily News admitted editorially Friday.

"Last June 26," the News acknowledged, "Secretary of State Dean Acheson said in public and in his official capacity that an end to the fighting on the basis of the 38th Parallel would amount to a 'successful conclusion' of the conflict."

That meant our side would be satisfied to pull back or up to the 38th all over Korea. It came from the man who officially states U. S. foreign policy."

The News then admitted: "Why shouldn't the Reds-Chinese and North Korean alike—have taken Acheson's statement at face value and insisted that the United States and United Nations live up to it in the armistice agreement?"

Hungnam in the east and Pyonyang in the west. His troops have not been that far into Korean territory since last year, when they were evacuated by sea from the Hungnam beachhead.

All indications were that the Washington aides had been playing a double game. Public opinion at home had been led to believe through press dispatches that the Ridgway negotiators were standing fast for freezing the present battle line as the formal boundary when, actually, they have been insisting on much more.

It appeared that the reason Ridgway's headquarters abruptly made public the actual demands made at Kaesong was that on Thursday an official Korean spokesman, briefing correspondents at the truce site, asserted

flatly that the U. S. negotiators "demand establishment of a border far to the north of the present battle line, and deep in our area."

## 8,000 Machinists Hit by Lockout

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5 (FP).—Shortly after 3,700 AFL machinists went on strike Aug. 1 against the Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., the firm announced it would shut down its Providence and Greystone plants.

About 8,000 workers were affected.

The workers walked out after contract negotiations between the company and representatives of the International Association of Machinists were broken off.



# For the 'Crime' of Editing Papers

THE TRUMAN-WALL, ST. government widened its attack on the freedom of the press last Thursday, when FBI men seized Al Richmond, executive editor of the San Francisco Daily People's World, and Philip (Slim) Connelly, the paper's Los Angeles editor.

The two veteran West Coast newspapermen thus joined John Gates, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, as targets of the government's attack on elementary democratic rights. Gates is now serving a five-year prison term in Atlanta Penitentiary under a Smith Act frameup conviction.

The unprecedented nature of this jailing of newspaper editors for the crime of holding opinions contrary to official policies was recognized by the New York Post, which, in a sharply-worded editorial, asserted that "The prosecutions are aimed at men's words and thoughts, not at their deeds."

THE SCOPE of the Justice Department's new move to silence any and all newspapers which speak up for peace was revealed by the indictments handed down against the California 12. The latter were "accused" of having taken part in a "conspiracy" to

## WEST COAST INDICTMENT CHARGES FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT EDITORS ARE "ACCUSED OF WRITING ARTICLES" FOR NEWSPAPER

"write and cause to be written articles . . ." in the Daily Worker and People's World and other publications. The indictment falsely alleged that the two newspapers carried such articles "teaching and advocating the necessity of overthrowing and destroying the government of the U. S. by force and

violence."

This charge was flatly refuted by Supreme Court Justice Jackson, who later voted to uphold the Smith Act, when he declared Sept. 25, 1950 of "articles or editorials" written by the 11 Communist leaders in the Daily Worker "do not contain any ad-

vocacy of violent overthrow of the Government. . . ."

The California indictments otherwise followed the now regularized Justice Department pattern of charging workingclass leaders with such "crimes" as he "did attend and participate in a meeting."

THE PEOPLE'S WORLD is a widely-known West Coast daily progressive newspaper, respected in labor circles for its consistent support of trade union causes.

Richmond, 37, has been editor of the paper since its inception in 1939, except for the time he served in the U. S. armed forces. FBI men operating without warrants invaded the main office of the People's World to arrest Richmond at his desk.



Six of the 12 California workingclass leaders now in jail as a result of the government's latest Smith Act persecutions. Left to right: Ernest Fox, Loretta Starvus Stack, Albert J. Lima, Rude Lambert and Al Richmond. Picture was made as they awaited arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Francis St. John Fox in San Francisco.

OTHER FBI AGENTS seized Philip Connelly as he was leaving home. The Los Angeles editor of the People's World is widely known throughout the country as a newspaperman and trade union leader. He was a founder of the American Newspaper Guild on the West Coast and was also president of the California State CIO.

Demonstrating the Truman government's contempt for the freedom of the press, some 20 FBI hirelings swarmed over the People's World premises at 590 Folsom St., disrupting the newspaper's activities. One burly agent stood over the switchboard and prevented the paper from getting or receiving calls. Mobs of other FBI agents took over the adjoining streets.

**'Nor shall any person . . . be twice put in jeopardy'**

## Bill of Rights Again Trampled in Bail Case

By Harry Raymond

ANOTHER GUARANTEE of the Bill of Rights—the guarantee against double jeopardy—was trampled under foot last week when Federal Judge John F. X. McGohey, the man who prosecuted the 11 national Communist leaders in 1949, imposed new six-month jail sentences on Frederick V. Field and Abner Green, trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

At the time of the sentencing, Field was already serving a 90-day jail sentence imposed by Federal Judge Ryan for refusing to produce the records, financial ledgers and names and addresses of contributors to the fund. It was for this same alleged offense, for this same refusal to subject to harassment thousands of honest lenders to the fund, that Judge McGohey declared Field in contempt for the second time and "acked" an additional six months on his original jail term.

"A very clear case of double jeopardy," declared Victor Rabino-witz, Field's attorney.

The attorney was referring to the Fifth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution, which says: "Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb."



FREDERICK V. FIELD

investigation were "all one and the same thing."

JUDGE MCGOHEY thought deeply for a moment, mentally thumbing his lawyer's catalogue of legal ledgerdom, and came up suddenly with one of those little courtroom tricks to circumvent the law and the constitution.

Field, he said, was in "contempt" in two separate and distinct judicial proceedings, the first, a probe of the bail fund by Judge Ryan, and, the second, the current grand jury inquisition into affairs of the fund.

On the surface, that might have appeared technically an accurate description of what took place. But actually the two proceedings were not legally separated.

Federal Prosecutor Irving Saypol, father of the current witch-hunt, cleared up that question when, describing the two proceedings earlier, he declared that the Ryan probe and the grand jury

THIS ADMISSION of the prosecutor meant little, however, to the judge. McGohey had flouted the First Amendment of the Constitution when he was a prosecutor in the trial of the 11 Communists. And, for that assault on the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly, President Truman elevated him to federal judgeship.

"I disagree with you, counsel," Judge McGohey declared.

Meanwhile, Prosecutor Saypol initiated other proceedings aimed at heaping additional punishment on trustees of the CRC Bail Fund. Field, Green, mystery writer Dashiell Hammett and the Negro leader, Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, the four fund officers serving jail terms for refusing to name new victims for the witch hunt, are also facing a State Banking Department probe.

IN THIS PROBE the four trustees are again threatened with new

contempt citations and additional jail. State Supreme Court Judge Eugene Brisach ordered the four to make the Bail Fund records available to the State Superintendent of Banks and answer the same questions they refused to answer in the Ryan and grand jury probes.

With Saypol still pressing for grand jury action against Hammett and Dr. Hunton, the question of possible double jeopardy arises again. In the case of Field, he is threatened with possible triple jeopardy.

Also involved in Saypol's witch-hunt is an assault by the government agencies against the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution, which guarantees "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures."

And, behind it all, is an attempt to deny persons accused in civil rights and political cases the protection of the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution, which states: "Excessive bail shall not be required."

## Public Pressure Forcing Action on Cicero Mobsters

CHICAGO. STATE'S ATTORNEY BOYLE and Cook County Sheriff Babbent before public pressure this week to admit they had "sufficient evidence" to prosecute fomenters of the anti-Negro mob outbreak which wrecked a 20-flat building in the town of Cicero three weeks ago.

The two officials gave no indication of when they would act, or whom they would indict. While several National Guard units remained at the scene of the violence, a broad cross-section of organizations throughout greater Chicago acted to back up the fight of bus-driver Harvey Clark, Jr. to return his family to the flat the mobsters had torn apart.

Meetings called by the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the United Packing-house Workers of America, District 1, numerous other labor and community groups, discussed aid for the Clarks' court battle suing the town of Cicero for \$200,000.

## OPPOSE ALLIANCE WITH FRANCO



ANTI-FASCISTS picket the Franco consulate, Madison Ave. and 35 St., in protest against any alliance with the Butcher of Spain. The demonstration was sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

## MOST AMERICANS REVOLTED AT ALLIANCE WITH FRANCO

CORRUPTION AND GRAFT in Franco's official family "raises serious doubts as to the effectiveness of the Spanish army," Marquis Childs, nationally syndicated columnist

army officers, who sell gasoline issued for army maneuvers in the black market, as one example of this graft.

Another widely read columnist, (Continued on Page 7)

FROM THE NAACP came a donation of \$2,000 to help the Clark family restore part of the \$2,500 worth of new furniture destroyed by the hoodlums.

From 20 Catholic laymen in Cicero came an appeal, mailed to fellow Catholics in the area, condemning the violence against the Clark family, and urging personal contributions to make restitution for the damage incurred against their property.

George C. Adams, attorney for the Clarks, revealed that building contractors willing to restore the building had been refused loans by local banks, and insurance firms continued to reject applications to insure the building. One contractor, Adams said, had been threatened with bodily harm should he undertaken the work.

The Clark family, heartened by the support from white as well as Negro citizens, remained steadfast in their determination to make the Cicero flat their home.



## Marine Cooks in SF Unanimous In Condemning Attack on Bail

SAN FRANCISCO.—The local branch of the Marine Cooks and Stewards has voted unanimously to condemn the attempt of the U. S. Attorney General to "destroy the American right to bail." The MCS membership meeting asserted that the Justice Department's efforts to "deprive non-citizens of the right to bail is a dangerous precedent which threatens the democratic and constitutional rights of all Americans."

In a resolution, the maritime union called on the Attorney General "to confess error in the case of the Terminal Island Four — Harry Carlisle, Frank Carlson, David Hyun and Miriam Stevenson—who are at present free on interim bail granted by the U. S. Supreme Court, and grant them administrative bail pending final disposition of the deportation charges against them..."

## JAIL 2 MORE NON-CITIZENS; YARIS FREED

Two additional non-citizens who had been free on bail in deportation proceedings were jailed on Ellis Island Friday. The men, Carl Paivio and Frank Borich, were among 39 foreign-born Americans whose bail, posted by the Civil Rights Congress bail fund, was ordered revoked by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

William Weber and Paul Cinat, also surrendering to Immigration authorities Friday, were released on new bail. Harry Yaris, one of the 11 men and two women jailed on the Island Thursday, was also released on new bail.

Others imprisoned there include Rose Nelson, Anthony Cattonar, Emanuel Tarrazona, Ferdinand C. Smith, Samuel Milgrim, Andrew Dymytrishyn, Paul Yudichm, Charles Doyle, Michael Nukk, Alexander Bittelman and Julian Kasarowski. All are held in \$5,000 bail, except Smith, for whom \$100,000 was demanded.

Offers of bail for Bittelman and Milgrim were rejected.

## Canada Prices Going Same Way as Ours

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's cost of living index jumped 3.5 points during June to a record 187.6, the Bureau of Statistics reported Friday. Food prices led the way with a 4.1 increase. Canada, like the U. S., is following a program of phony "defense" rearmament.

## Uphold 4,700 Pacts Signed Before T-H

WASHINGTON.—The National Labor Relations Board Friday reversed itself and cancelled a decision which had the effect of invalidating 4,700 CIO union shop contracts. Three weeks ago, the NLRB had ruled invalid all contracts which were signed before national union leaders signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist provisions. In effect, therefore, the old ruling, now overturned, had been a blow at the CIO because President Philip Murray and other high CIO leaders delayed signing the non-Communist oath until Dec. 22, 1948. AFL leaders had promptly complied with the non-Communist oath on Nov. 7, so very few AFL contracts had been affected.

Today's 3-1 decision, termed the first time the NLRB had ever reversed itself, grew out of a petition by the AFL Blacksmiths to hold a new election at the Ford Forge Division in Canton, Ohio. The CIO United Auto Workers had a contract with Ford, but the AFL union decided to take advantage of the anti-CIO ruling, since this was one of the contracts signed before Murray finally complied with Taft-Hartley.

The majority opinion today, in affirming the existing contracts and ending a situation with a potential of company-backed chaos, said: "We can see no valid basis for upsetting the existing bargaining relationship of the employer and the UAW."

# Judge Hits Freeing Of White Man Held In Rape of Negro Girl

WINTON, N. C.—The acquittal of a New York white man accused of raping a 15-year-old Negro girl was so shameful an act of jimcrow justice that even a North Carolina Superior Court judge denounced the all-white male jury which brought in the verdict.

The man, Frank Newsome, 45, Mamaroneck, L.I., delicatessen proprietor and the father of three children, had originally been charged with raping Hattie Louise Hoggard, 15, last June 30. A grand jury obligingly reduced that to a lesser charge of "carnal knowledge of a female under 16," and it was of this charge that Newsome was acquitted.

Superior Court Judge Henry A. Grady of New Bern, N. C., on Friday issued a bench warrant charging Newsome with rape and perjury and ordered him held without bond for the October term of Hertford County Superior Court.

"The verdict was an outrage," Judge Grady declared. "The evidence of guilt was overwhelmingly in favor of the state. . . . The verdict was based solely upon the fact that the prosecuting witness was a colored girl and the defendant a white man."

"The verdict is a disgrace to the white race, a disgrace to this county," Grady told the jurors. "No man who would render such a verdict on the evidence offered in this case is fit to serve on a jury."

The verdict caused concern tonight in this predominantly agricultural northeastern county whose population is 62 percent Negro.

### TELLS OF RAPE

Hattie Louise Hoggard told the court Newsome came to her home Saturday, June 30, and asked her to sit with his children while he and his wife attended a movie. She said he then drove her to the home of her brother some distance away, choked her, threatened her life and raped her five times during the afternoon and evening.

The black-haired heavyset defendant is the son of a Hertford County tenant farmer. "There's no question about his committing perjury," the judge declared. "He went on the stand and swore to

several things that everybody knows were false."

However, Grady said he doubted a new trial here would bring a conviction.

"I told the solicitor that if I was going to be there I would

move it out of the county to get a jury with sense enough and character enough to do the right thing," he said tonight. "But you can't move it out until you get a bill, and the same grand jury will handle it."

## West Point Ousts 90 For 'Cheating'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—West Point expelled ninety students Friday for cheating on examinations. The largest mass expulsion in the academy's history included virtually the entire football team, which went through the past season undefeated and considered the country's best up to an astounding upset by Navy in the season finale.

The announcement startled Congress. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, a key member of the Senate Armed Services Committee said "It is one of the worst things that could happen to national morale."

## Fighter Wing To England—Permanently

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. will shortly increase its growing air power in England by the addition of a full wing of F-86 Sabers, Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, air chief of staff, announced Friday. A fighter wing consists of about 75 planes. The announcement said the new planes would move to England for "permanent stationing," which will startle many Englishmen already openly resentful of the moving in of the U. S. Army.

## High Meat Prices Jump Again As Result of Truman 'Controls'

A new skyrocketing of retail meat prices was in the works this weekend, as a result of the phony "controls" bill passed by Congress at the behest of the war profiteers. Livestock and wholesale prices have already gone up as a consequence of the Congressional green light, and retail prices are expected shortly to register the increase.

The new boosts to the consumer will be on top of what President Truman's so-called Price Stabilizer, Michael DiSalle, acknowledged to be "by far the fastest and most sensational increase that has occurred in any line" during the period of January, 1950 and April 30, 1951—when meat prices leaped 53 percent.

## Emergency Session to Speed Truce Called by Peace Crusade

The American Peace Crusade called Friday for public demands upon President Truman to speed up the Korea truce talks and bring them to a successful end. Willard Uphaus and Thomas Richardson, APC co-directors announced that the organization is convening an emergency session of its national committee on Wednesday, and a meeting of peace leaders from around the country on the following day, to "step up the campaign to end the shooting in Korea."

On Aug. 16th, APC is calling a Public Peace Rally at Riverside Plaza Hotel, 255 W. 75th St., they said.

The Peace Crusade leaders declared:

"Only a few short weeks ago the nation was electrified by the news that truce talks would open in Korea. It is significant that at that time General Ridgway declared that a cease-fire with a return to the 38th Parallel would be satisfactory to him."

"Why have our officials adopted a stubborn, take-it-or-leave-it attitude? It is certainly not the attitude of the American people. In the latest Gallup Poll 74 percent expressed themselves as favoring an immediate cease-fire; 54 percent have urged that we get out of Korea altogether."

## 'FBI AGENTS NOT HUMAN,' GOVT. AIDE SAYS

But Asst. U. S. Attorney on Coast Rejects Protests on Brutal Raids

LOS ANGELES.—"FBI agents are not human when they are on the job," was the reply of Assistant U. S. Attorney Walter Binns to a delegation of representatives of organizations and relatives which called upon him to protest the Gestapo tactics of FBI agents who arrested four Los Angeles residents, and to demand a reduction in the exorbitant and unconstitutional bail set for the four.

The delegation included Mrs. Barbara Nestor, mother of Mrs. Dorothy Healey Connelly; Mrs. Beatrice Steinberg, wife of Henry Steinberg; Mrs. Lillian Doran, sister of Mrs. Rose Chernin; Mrs. Drusilla Batoke, representing the Los Angeles Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, and Mrs. Marguerite Robinson and Emil Freed, representing the Civil Rights Congress of Los Angeles.

Binns listened unmoved as Mrs. Steinberg described how FBI agents hammered on the door, threatened to break the door down and terrorized her four young daughters. Mrs. Doran told how her sister was not permitted to change her clothes, nor to say goodbye to her 11-year-old daughter, nor to make any arrangements for the care of the child who was left alone.

In reply to the demand for reduction in bail, Binns stated that the figure of \$75,000 for each of

the four victims was set upon the recommendation of U. S. Attorney Tolin.

Mrs. Robinson, CRC executive director here, stated in comment on the interview:

"Binns told us that we have not

yet convinced him that the bail should be lowered. It's up to the people of Los Angeles to finish the job of convincing the U. S. Attorney, through phone calls, letters, telegrams and delegations to Mr. Tolin."

## SHUT SANITARY FACILITIES TO BALK HOUSING SIT-IN

Clutching her whimpering 13-day-old infant daughter, Mrs. Elba Calderon stood on line in the basement office of the New York City Housing Authority to ask for decent housing. Her 18-month old daughter was jumping around on the linoleum floor of the large waiting room.

Mrs. Calderon was one of the families who staged a sit-in under the leadership of the New York City Tenant Council at the city housing agency to demand action on their emergency housing conditions. Her husband in the Navy, Mrs. Calderon received an \$110 allotment from the government from which she has to pay \$15 weekly rental for a basement room at 681 Wales Ave. With less than \$50 a month, the young mother has to cover food, clothing, medical and other necessities.

After waiting her turn, Mrs. Calderon was promised an interview on her case. This does not, however, mean that the young woman and her two small daughters

## Militancy Wins Some Promises, However, From Authorities

ters will get the housing they deserve.

Mrs. James C. Wade, who is expecting her second baby within a few weeks, was promised housing in the State Island middle income housing project. Two weeks ago the agency promised her a home in this project but the manager informed the family that apartments were unavailable.

A two hour picket line in front of the Housing Authority building Thursday distributed 1,500 leaflets condemning the continued housing crisis in New York City. The leaflets pointed out that the price of one battleship could build 5,000 low-rent apartments. Passers-by showed approval of the picket-line.

The scheduled all-night sit-in on Wednesday evening was broken up when housing officials ordered that toilet and water facilities be closed to the demonstrators. At 8 p.m. 21 children, in-

cluding Mrs. Calderon's 12-day child, and 15 adults were in the waiting room. When the officials ordered that no food could be brought to the demonstrators the families were forced to leave.

This action of depriving demonstrators of health necessities was employed for the first time in the long years of sit-ins. Tenant leaders believe that this tactic will be used hereafter in an attempt

to stop militant tenant actions. Among the families still waiting for action is that of Mrs. Jessie Lee Crittle who with seven children lives in a two-room \$87 a month flat at 1018 Washington Ave., Bronx. Her case has been turned down because of the family's non-veteran status.

Another family who was turned down by the agency for the same reason was that of Mrs. May Walker who with her husband, two children, mother and sister's child lives at 2254 Seventh Ave.

## POINT OF ORDER

### New Time-Table

By ALAN MAX

In California the 12 victims of the Smith Act were arrested FIRST and THEN they were indicted. The diary of a Smith Act victim may soon read like this:

Monday: Sentenced today to 5 years.

Tuesday: Convicted.

Wednesday: Had a trial.

Thursday: Indicted.

Friday: Arrested for advocating peace.



# What Truman's Arms \$\$\$\$ Could Buy

By ROB F. HALL

WITH \$60,000,000,000 which he will grind out of our hides in taxes, President Truman is preparing to buy in fiscal 1952 an impressive number of atom bombs, aircraft, tanks, guns, battleships, and similar instruments of destruction. If there is war, they will be reduced to scrap iron. If there is no war, they will remain a vast pile of junk, useless except as a reminder of the power of the peace forces of the world and of the senseless greed of Truman's Wall Street manipulators.

But the very spending of this huge amount of money on weapons of death creates hardships for the people in the form of high prices for necessities and a scarcity of essential peacetime goods. Moreover, it increases world tensions and heightens the danger that there will be war.

We submit emphatically, that there is a better way of spending \$60 billion than the one which Truman proposes.

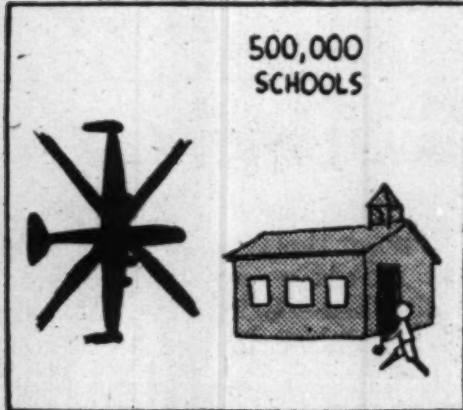
This course includes spending our money—for it is ours—on those things which we, the people, want and need: houses, schools, hospitals, roads, and a program for helping the children and the old folks.



**HOUSING**—We suggest spending \$20 billion in fiscal 1952 on housing. According to the Federal Housing Administration, the cost of building low-rent public housing is \$10,000 per family unit. For \$10 billion we can erect one million such units. With another \$5 billion used as a revolving fund we can build for sale to middle income another million units. And with another \$5 billion we can through loans grants and other means promote and encourage private building of two million units.

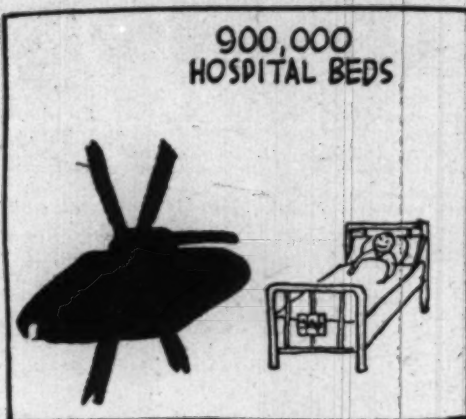
According to the FHA, our country needs 17 million housing units, and thus, even after we put over this program, there will remain a need for 13 million units.

This need will undoubtedly increase if Truman's policy of restricting credit for residential housing continues. It has already reduced new housing starts from a monthly average of 116,300 in 1950 to about 90,000. Our goal would require about 350,000 starts per month.



**SCHOOLS**—The school situation is like the weather—everybody talks about it but nobody does anything. Dr. Ray Haman of the U. S. Office of Education says we need 500,000 classroom units in the elementary and secondary schools alone by 1960. He estimates the cost at \$27,000 per unit, and comes up with a total of \$13.5 billion. In addition, he says, we need to spend \$5 billion for higher education plants and \$1.5 billion for non-public elementary and secondary schools, or \$20 billion in all.

For the purpose of our budget, we have taken the elementary and secondary school needs to start with, and figured them at \$30,000 per unit.



**HOSPITALS**—The shortage of hospitals in the U. S. is fairly well known. According to Oscar Ewing, Federal Security administrator, we have just over one million hospital beds. He would almost double this number and other authorities have stated that 900,000 new hospital beds are needed in ten years.

In the accompanying budget, we have provided for the 900,000 beds. Dr. Ewing says hospital construction costs average \$10,000 per bed. But an official at the Veterans Administration estimates the cost at nearer \$15,000. Using the latter figure we propose to spend \$14 billion in new hospital construction.

**HEALTH**—While we are on the subject of health, you can see we have provided \$760 million for that field. These figures are taken from Dr. Ewing's estimates of what we will need in 1960, or rather what he thinks Truman would be willing to suggest by that year. I am sure the good doctor would admit that this amount is really needed at once.

It includes \$40 million for general medical care for the low bracket income families, \$570 million for local health programs, \$70 million for the rehabilitation of the disabled, and \$80 million for medical research into preventive medicine and cures for cancer, heart disease, mental illness, etc.



**DOCTORS**—"But I don't know where you would get the doctors to handle patients in 900,000 more beds," the VA man told us. As a result of this remark we did some research into the need for doctors, and the need for medical schools to train them.

There are only 70 four-year medical schools in the country with an enrollment of 26,000 medical students. The average output of doctors is only 5,600 a year.

New York State has one doctor to every 500 persons; Mississippi one to every 1,500. California has one dentist to every 1,300 people; South Carolina one to every 1,500. Some counties have no resident physician whatsoever.

Because of discrimination policies, there is an even greater lack of Negro physicians. With ten percent of the population, the Negro people have only 2 percent of the country's physicians.

Eleven states are completely without medical schools—Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Wyoming.

The 70 medical schools in existence are being starved financially and have been forced to retrench in vital fields.

Dr. Ewing points out that by 1960 the nation will be short by

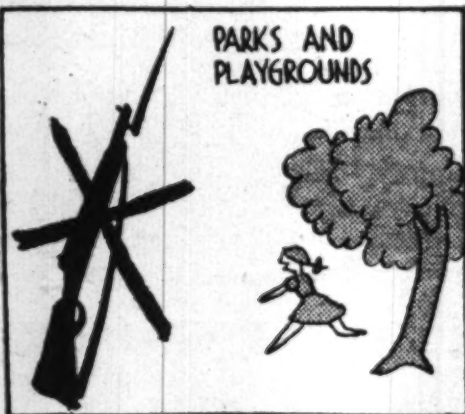
42,000 physicians.

Our budget provides for training 4,500 more a year, or 45,000 in 10 years.

These proposals are based on material in the Report by the Surgeon General's Committee on Medical School Finances.

**MEDICAL SCHOOLS**—We would provide \$330 million to improve the physical plants of the existing 70 medical schools and give them \$40 million to make ends meet in operating costs during the fiscal year. To permit these schools to increase their enrollment by 1,500 we would give them another \$224 million for new construction and an additional \$18 million for operation.

Then we would appropriate \$100 million to help the eleven states build medical schools and provide them with a half million dollars each for the first year's operation. We would spend \$737 million to get our new-doctors program underway but it's worth it.



**CHILD CARE**—Our budget for the children is based on the estimate of needs as contained in the reports of Dr. Ewing and Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau. It includes \$430 million in a general children's health program, \$258 million for the crippled children centers, and \$520 million for aid to dependent children.

At present average monthly assistance payment for dependent children is \$70 per family and \$20 per person, including the children and the mother or other relatives caring for them. Our budget would raise these payments to \$140 per family and \$40 per person.



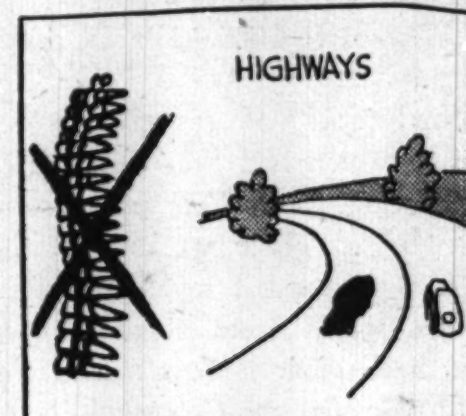
**PENSIONS**—Our budget would increase old age pension payments from their present average of \$44 to \$100 per month. This would cost \$156,800,000. We would double the aid to the blind which now averages only \$48 per month to about \$95,000 persons. This would cost a mere \$42.2 million, not even half the amount needed for an aircraft carrier.

**ROADS**—Our proposed expenditure for highways is quite modest compared to the need. In late 1949 the Joint Committee on the Economic Report sent a questionnaire to the governors of the 48 states asking them to estimate the cost of correcting their existing highway deficiencies. Their answers showed a need, during the next 10 years, of \$23 billion for state highways, rural and urban; \$10.4 billion for county and local roads, and \$7.7 billion for city and village streets, a total of \$41 billion.

Since the peak year of 1930 the amount spent for highway construction

## WHAT TO DO WITH \$60,000,000,000 IN FISCAL 1952

|  |           |                  |
|--|-----------|------------------|
| Housing Units                                    | 4,000,000 | \$20,000,000,000 |
| Schools—Elementary and secondary classroom units | 500,000   | 15,000,000,000   |
| Hospitals (No. of beds)                          | 900,000   | 14,000,000,000   |
| New doctors in 10 yrs.                           | 45,000    | 737,000,000      |
| Health   |           | 760,000,000      |
| Childrens Program                                |           | 1,208,000,000    |
| Improving social security                        |           | 200,000,000      |
| Highways: 2-lane miles                           | 100,000   | 6,000,000,000    |
| Libraries, museums, Art Galleries                |           | 1,495,000,000    |
| Parks and Playgrounds                            |           | 600,000,000      |



struction has gone pretty steadily down. In 1948 the volume was \$1.5 billion which in terms of 1930 dollars was only about \$800 million.

An official at the U. S. Bureau of Roads told us we should be spending at least \$4 billion a year.

With the \$6 billion we have budgeted, the country should be able to get 100,000 miles of 2-lane highway which can be built at a cost of \$60,000 per mile. This

can be stretched further if it is spent for lighter farm to market roads, or contracted if it includes too many bridges and underpasses.

**TRUMAN'S ADVISERS** are saying that unless we spend \$60 billion for the arms program, there will be an economic bust with widespread unemployment.

They have no solution to the cyclical crisis of capitalism except war and preparation for war.

Our budget offers no cure for the chronic ills of capitalism. Only socialism can remedy that. But we submit that this is a far better way of spending \$60 billion. It will provide jobs. It will make the people healthier and happier. It will leave our land a fairer and finer place in which to live.

Which is more than Truman can say for his budget!

## NEW CONTROLS BILL WILL BOOST PRICES AND PROFITS

WASHINGTON.

President Truman signed the new Defense Production Act which the United Labor Policy Committee described as a "disgraceful surrender to those who stand to profit from inflation." The President said he okayed the new law "reluctantly," admitting in effect the truth of labor's charge.

"It is already clear," Truman stated, "that the principal effect of the new amendments will be to raise ceiling prices for the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer. Moreover, the act prohibits further rollbacks in the price of beef and makes effective rollbacks on other vital cost of living commodities practically impossible. In general the act will roll price ceilings forward from their present levels, pushing them up to heights that we cannot yet foresee."

With his eye on the 1952 elections, Truman assailed Congress and especially its Republican members for the faults of the law. But he was happy to have the legislation enacted because of the powers it gives him to channel the economy into war preparations, which is the cause of the inflation he rails against. And this, he admitted, is why he signed the bill.

**OFFICIALS** of the Office of Price Administration were wary of estimating the rise in costs of living expected to result from this measure. At one stage of the bill's progress through Congress Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston warned that without effective controls the dollar would become worth 30 cents in 1939 terms. Later he said the bill as then drafted would add a dollar a day to the cost of living of the average family. Subsequently Price Stabilizer DiSalle said the bill would raise living costs 10 percent.

But since these warnings were issued the legislation has been further mangled. OPS admits these guesses may prove far too low.

The law now permits landlords to raise rents up to 20 percent above June 30, 1947, levels. This will mean boosts from 5 to 20

percent for 6,000,000 housing units.

As a result of the law, DiSalle cancelled a rollback of beef prices of 9 percent already ordered but effective later this summer. He also cancelled regulations governing livestock slaughtering generally regarded as necessary to prevent blackmarking in meats.

**THE LAW** set forth a formula for ceiling prices which admittedly will roll forward prices:

1. **For Farm Products**—Ceilings will be parity or 90 percent of the May 19 price, which was tops.

2. **For Non-Farm Products**—The ceiling must give the seller his highest price of the six months preceding the Korea outbreak plus all subsequent increases in "costs." The term costs is defined to include not only labor and materials but also transportation, distribution, administration and even advertising.

While the new law boosts living costs, it weakens labor's power to fight for higher wages. Authority for Truman to freeze wages and jobs is left in the measure intact.

Under the guise of promoting the "defense effort" the law contains a score of benefits for big business as requested by Truman. One such benefit is the "defense loan" to private business which the Wall Street Journal says will now be dished out at a rate of \$100,000,000 monthly. Another is the accelerated amortization for new plants, under which a manufacturer may deduct from his taxes the complete cost of the plant in a period of five years.

**KENTUCKY MINERS MEET**

HYDEN, Ky. (FP).—The United Mine Workers called thousands of eastern Kentucky miners to a mass rally to protest interference with UMW organizing in Leslie county.

**TELEGRAPHERS WIN**

WASHINGTON (FP).—The Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL) accepted a 17-cent hourly wage increase offered to its 35,000 members by Western Union.



## 6 SENATORS BACKED TRUCE AT 38TH

THE PROPOSAL by the North Koreans and Chinese volunteers to end the fighting at the 38th Parallel, opposed by Gen. Matthew Ridgway's negotiators and labeled a "Communist plot" in some papers, also was contained in the peace resolution submitted by Senator Edwin C. Johnson.

This resolution by the Colorado Democrat, which quickly won widespread support, called for a cease-fire and proposed that "prior thereto the United Nations forces retire to points south and the opposing forces retire to points north of the thirty-eighth parallel."

Senator Johnson's resolution won the support of Senators Robert Hendrickson (D-NJ); John M. Butler (R-Md); William Langer (R-ND) and Warren G. Magnu-



SEN. EDWIN C. JOHNSON

son (D-Wash). Congressman Thor C. Tollefson (R-Wash) also expressed support.

Among the many organizations supporting the Johnson resolution with the 38th parallel cease-fire clause were the Chicago district council of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers; the executive board of the Rabbinical Council of America; the annual convention of the Northwest States Association of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of (Negro) Elks; the N. Y. Metropolitan Council and the Greenwich Village Council for Peaceful Alternatives; the membership meeting of United Auto Workers Local 208 and Boston Local 11 of the United Packinghouse Workers.

## Denver, Roxbury, Savannah -America's Acting for Peace

By JOHN F. NORMAN

THE HANDBILL in Roxbury, Mass., wasn't unusual. "Bar-B-Q Sunday in the Jones Yard," it read. You'd seen circulars like it a hundred times over, and the people you knew were going to be at the Jones' yard were your neighbors, warm and friendly as they gathered to raise a little money for a needed neighborhood project.

The difference, in 1951 America, was in the line at the bottom of the leaflet. That read: "Sponsored by the Roxbury Minute Women for Peace."

In Denver, Col., the bulletin board on the lawn of the Denver Unitarian Church told passersby the Rev. Rudolph W. Gilbert would preach that Sunday on "Integrity Is Not a Luxury." Not an unusual topic for a sermon by an earnest pastor.

But that Sunday, in that church, for that sermon, Rev. Gilbert read in full to his congregation the proud stand for peace and civil rights taken by Howard Da Silva in his testimony before the House Un-American Committee.

And in Savannah, Ga., there was nothing unusual in the fact that James W. Horning Sr., had set up a bronze plaque near the road on his property to honor the memory of a dead son. But this plaque said:

"In memory of 19-year-old James Waring Horning, USMC, killed in action Dec. 2, 1950, at Yudam-ni-Chosin Reservoir, Korea. The incompetent, greedy, confused politicians elected in 1948 were responsible for this boy being murdered in Korea."

THERE IS A NEW Spoon River in America today—a mid-

century anthology of lives of plain Americans all over the country; and the thread binding them together is peace.

You'll find some of it in the letters and postcards that stream into the national office of the American Peace Crusade at 1186 Broadway, or the National Labor Conference for Peace at 80 E. 11 St. in New York.

APC didn't know, for example, that it had an organized group in Elkins, W. Va. But from Elkins last week came the petition, laboriously typed, with the heading: "If you believe in the following, please sign your name." The "following" was peace—and the people had signed.

FROM Walla Walla, Wash., and Asbury Park, N. J.—and pretty near all points between—came letters about "Report Back Rallies" in which the home towners warmly greeted the delegates returned from the great Chicago Peace Congress last month.

At Odd Fellows Hall in Washington, D. C.—in the shadow of the center of world aggression today—25 delegates told a capacity crowd of the people's struggle for peace that keeps hammering for recognition in U. S. policy.

From Alameda, Cal., the day 12 Californians were seized in FBI raids for leading the peace fight, a letter was mailed that told of more than 50 peace rallies held in Northern California in less than a month since the Chicago Congress. The letter said: "We Won't Stop!"

From Oklahoma City came an oblique commentary on the state of free expression in mid-century America: a postcard advertising

a peace rally featuring Mike King, "noted ex-newscaster . . ."

Yet the airplanes were still open in Louisville, Ky., where a Farm Equipment Union officer and an Episcopal minister joined forces in a debate for arms reductions against a National Guard colonel and a Big Business attorney.

LABOR, restive under the Cold War's attacks, was beginning to recognize its strength. It was no accident that both Dean Acheson and Pres. Truman rushed out to Detroit to make major war propaganda speeches—Detroit, where John L. Lewis had poked his fist through the war-makers' "prosperity" myth, and where giant Ford Local 600 of the UAW-CIO had wired Truman demanding an immediate end to the war in Korea.

In Connecticut, noon hour "Report Back" rallies were being held division by division at the big General Electric plant.

From Turtle Creek Valley, Pa., just outside terror-ridden Pittsburgh, came reports of successful peace meetings organized by the 22 coal miners and 14 steelworkers who had been sent from the Valley as delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress.

And from far off Hawaii, Peace Delegate Yasuki Arakaki, trustee of the big sugar workers' union, wrote asking for 1,700 copies—one for each steward—of the Labor Peace Conference's attractive new four-page question-and-answer folder, "Must There Be War?"

In America this week, as the brass continued trying to hamstring the Kaesong truce talks, people were thinking of peace. And, in thousands of communities all over the country, they were turning their thoughts to action.

## The Worker

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## A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea and withdrawal of all non-Korean armies. For a Big Five peace pact outlawing war.
- For a peace-time economy without armaments inflation—with jobs protected by federal public works and shorter work-week.
- For free speech and restoration of the Bill of Rights—through repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

## Witchhunts and Wages

THEY ARE TAKING PLACE side by side. They go hand in hand.

We refer to the fact that in California and New York another 29 American men and women heard the "early knock on the door" of the FBI political police, framed on the absurd charge of "conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the government."

While this was going on, a redbaiting Congress shouting about "Communism" cynically smashed aside all protections which might help the common people to fight the war profiteers who are raising the prices on all necessities.

While Communists and other courageous patriotic Americans are seized for prison terms on forged indictments, the 15,000,000 men and women of the trade unions are being raided, rooked and robbed by rising prices, by the armaments-created inflation which has already driven the wage dollar down to 53 cents.

Yes. They go hand in hand. They always have.

The "anti-Communist" witchhunt is always the sure-fire signal that Big Business is raiding American Labor, is looting its pay envelopes, speeding up labor in the factories, and stealing the food off the tables of the American home.

WE BELIEVE THAT LABOR should realize the meaning of this twin-drive against its wages and against its liberties.

The influential CIO packinghouse workers union, in its official organ, correctly saw the tie-up between the Smith Act jailing of Communists and the growing raids against the trade union membership of the nation.

In its last month issue (July 13), the Packinghouse paper called on its members and on all other Americans "to speak out now" against the Smith Act raids which are fast assuming the proportions of the infamous Palmer Raids of the 1920's.

"Once more," it warned, "the attack on the civil liberties of the Communists goes hand in hand with the restrictions on the civil rights of Labor."

The paper of the CIO textile union echoed these sentiments: "Sending men to prison on this basis could be dangerous to us all." (July 7).

There are many other such sentiments, though far from all there should be. Many newspapers, and prominent Americans have publicly associated themselves with the Douglas-Black dissent in the Smith Act jailing of the Communists.

Our question is this: With Labor attacked in its pay envelope by the Congress-guaranteed inflation, and with civil liberties endangered by the jailing of Communists because of their "dangerous thoughts," would it not be timely for the trade unions to join together to defend their economic gains and America's civil liberties in a joint fight?

CLEARLY, THE ADMINISTRATION is framing Communists and others now as "conspirators" so as to have a club against all other Americans in the labor movement, in the peace movement.

Labor cannot afford the high cost of the "anti-Communist" witchhunt and jailings. It cannot fight for its wages while losing its civil liberties through "anti-Communist" hysteria.

At the top of this column is a program for uniting all working people to help save America.

We believe it is a good program, based on the deepest patriotism. We urge that it be carried to the trade unions and other organizations for discussion and for action. This is a time to shed fear, to stand up for our country and its people.

## Army Brass Perils Cease-Fire in Korea

By JOHN PITTMAN

FIGHTING sharply increased in Korea this week, heightening the danger of a spread of the war throughout Asia. While new demands of the Pentagon negotiators deadlocked the Kaesong truce negotiations, Army planes carried out extensive demolition raids against Korean cities, warships pounded Korean ports mercilessly, and ground troops tried to extend the battle line farther north.

The deadlock in the truce negotiations came on the second point of the agenda, which concerns the establishment of a line of demarca-

tion between the opposing forces and the creation of a buffer zone.

Negotiators for the Koreans and Chinese Volunteers seek the demarcation line along the 38th Parallel, in line with the initial truce proposal last June 23 by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik.

CHIEF United States negotiator Vice Admiral Charles Turner Joy flatly rejected this line, proposed instead that the line be established along the present battle front, which extends from slightly below the 38th Parallel in the

west to 30 miles above it in the east.

Meanwhile, this battle line is undergoing change. The United States, while insisting on the present line, is striving to push it northward, and at the same time to delay agreement on a ceasefire. Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall said this week in Washington that the United States negotiators would drag out the talks till September.

This tactic has caused observers in Kaesong to question whether the Truman Government is merely

(Continued on Page 7)



## WSB TIES WAGE INCREASES TO PHONY LIVING COST INDEX

WASHINGTON — The Wage Stabilization Board Friday authorized workers to seek boosts based on cost of living increases. While administration spokesmen beat the drums for the move as one guaranteed to permit the wage hikes which President Truman admitted would be needed because of expected price boosts under the new controls law, there was a hidden gimmick which will continue to keep wages far below price levels.

The gimmick is that the government's cost-of-living index has been proven to be rigged, consistently under-cutting the true movement of prices. The United Electrical Workers, independent, completely exposed the Bureau of Labor Statistics price index and government economists have privately admitted the validity of the charge.

The decision, which requires the approval of Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, provides that workers may either seek new "escalator" cost-of-living clauses in their wage contracts, or bargain for outright cash raises equal to "living cost" rises.

The ruling would not grant the increases to unions, only permit them to bargain for them with employers. Any such raises granted would still have to be approved by the board. But this would be largely automatic if they

conformed with the new program. Board chairman George W. Taylor said that living costs have risen about 11 percent since the January, 1950, period on which the present 10 percent wage ceiling is based. This in effect would set the new wage ceiling at 11 percent above January, 1950, levels. Actually, of course, living costs have risen much more.

## Surgery Benefit Included in New Steel Pact

PITTSBURGH. — Contract improvements of the welfare program with U. S. Steel and other companies provide for increased benefits effective Aug. 1, according to CIO United Steelworkers officials.

U. S. Steel agreed to provide Blue Shield surgical benefits to its 220,000 employees and their dependents, estimated to total about 750,000. The surgical service, estimated to cost nearly \$4,000,000 a year, will come out of the surplus piled up in the present social insurance program which includes life, accident and sickness insurance, and hospitalization.

The program had called for accumulation of a \$4,000,000 reserve fund. Instead it left nearly \$8,000,000 as a surplus from its first year of operation.

## Severance Pay First

Federal Judge Leon P. Yankovich in Los Angeles has ruled that payment of severance pay for employees comes first when the assets of a bankrupt company are divided. That means that the dismissed employees get paid off in full before any other claimants can get a crack at what's left.

## Readers' Club Backs 'Worker', Acts on Issues

To the Editor

We have a Michigan Worker Readers' Club in our area! What is it like? How did it start? What do we do? We are among the first of what should soon be a statewide project.

Our club had its beginning in a community embracing ten readers of The Worker. Our club was just a group of readers who came together on the issue of fighting for Willie McGee's freedom. The salesmen of the paper in this community brought the issue to the readers.

After untiring work in the community, these readers decided to organize themselves into a permanent club with regularly monthly dues and elected officers. Our first social affair was given last month with the proceeds going to The Worker. Another party held two weeks ago raised enough money to send a delegate to the Chicago Peace Congress. We have constituted ourselves to carry out the fight on issues which our paper writes about, because we know our paper is correct and true.

Clubs like ours can insure the continued life of our paper. In these times, when every legal and illegal method is being used to kill our press, we who read The Worker should support it. All that is needed to start a club is people, readers who will themselves circulate and build The Worker.

More to follow from the Readers' Club in Detroit.

## Strikers Return 'Under Protest'

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. — The three-day wildcat strike which tied up the big Aliquippa plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. ended with a return to work "under protest."

## Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

When I read that bail was needed I drew all my savings from the bank and gave it to the people who made the appeal," Mrs. Rosen replied.

Foster's original bail, posted by the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress, was revoked last week when the courts upheld U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol's contention that such bonds were not acceptable. Foster was indicted along with the 11 other national Communist leaders in 1948, but his trial was severed because of his serious illness.

Mrs. Rosen's attorney, Michael B. Atkins, sought to prevent Binder's harassing tactics, but he was overruled by Commissioner Platt.

The two workers who posted bail for Lannon testified they drew the money from banks and that the sums were an accumulation of years of savings. Both said they responded to the bail pleas in the Daily Compass.

Daniel Levitt of 84 Quentin Road, Brooklyn, a laboratory technician, was badgered by Prosecutor Albert Binder over a minor offense many years ago which the judge threw out of court. The U. S. Assistant Attorney agreed to accept bail pending an investigation.

Stanley Blumenthal of 615 Watkins St., Brooklyn, a maritime radio operator, told how he accumulated the money in his years of sea activity. Binder then asked questions pertaining to the name of ships he worked on and his knowledge of "friends of the defendant."

Still detained in Federal Detention House are Isadore Begun and Arnold Johnson, two of the 17 arrested by the FBI.

## Henderson Asks Retail Sales Tax For Duration of 'Emergency'

WASHINGTON.—The Senate Finance Committee was pressured Friday by former price administrator Leon Henderson to impose a "temporary retail sales tax on everything except food, medicine and rent. House approved seven billion tax bill now being considered does not include the retail sales tax proposal.

Henderson, together with Louis Ruthenberg, an Indiana industrialist, put forward their proposal for

a more direct soak-the-people tax in behalf of an organization they called "The National Committee for Fair Emergency Excise Taxation."

The retail sales tax, Henderson suggested, could be called a "defense emergency tax" to try to make it palatable and should be regarded as holding only during the "emergency." Government spokesmen have warned that the present "emergency" might last 30 years or more.

## TEXTILE STRIKER GETS 5 YRS. ON 'MURDER' RAP

SUMMERVILLE, Ga. — Roy McGraw, first of 10 textile strikers to be tried on a phony murder charge, was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter here Thursday night and sentenced to from three to five years in jail. Defense attorneys said they would file a motion for a new trial. Judge Freeman McClure set bond for McGraw at \$5,000.

The fatality involving Nellie Tucker, 45, occurred June 18 as

a result of the upsetting of a car which was taking strikebreakers into the Berryton Mills, at the time struck by the Textile Workers of America. She was one of the car's occupants and was reported to have partly climbed out of the car as it was turning over.

Occupants allegedly identified 12 pickets as having had "their hands" on the car, and this was the basis for the charge leveled at them. They include six women.

## 'LABOR MUST REPEAL SMITH ACT'

DEARBORN.—The Gear and Axle membership meeting of United Auto Workers Ford Local 600 recently adopted a resolution condemning the Smith Act. The resolution, which was sent to the Executive Board of the Local for their reaction and to the International UAW said:

"The Smith Act denies the right of freespree, freedom of assembly. The Supreme Court decision deals a deadly blow to the First Amendment of the Constitution and labor and Justices Black and Douglas in their majority opinions warn of this danger. Also

that if this opinion is allowed to stand it will be the law of the land.

"Labor is already suffering from the tremendous blows of the Taft-Hartley Act and we call upon the leaders of labor to unite to repeal the vicious Smith Act which if permitted to stand as a law will be used as a threat to permit labor from continuing its march forward and finally as an atom bomb to ultimately destroy labor forever."

## what's on SATURDAY

### Manhattan

HOOTENANNY AND DANCE TONIGHT at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl., featuring Earl Robinson, Lillian Goodman, Nadyne Brewer, Betty Sanders, Carol Nason, many more. Tickets \$1.00 (adv.), \$1.20 at door. People's Artists — OR 7-4818.

MID-SUMMER PARTY, 'bout 10 o'clock, c'mon t'my club, gonna have fun, dancing and such, till nite's done. 11 West 18th St. 50 cents donation. Hosts: Distributive and Furniture LYL.

### Coming

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL one week morning course starting tomorrow, Monday, Aug. 6, will be on: The Soviet Union; Economy, Government, Life and Culture. 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Instructor: Albert Prago. Fee \$7.50.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL'S Special Summer Forum for Tuesday Evening, August 7, will be on the new novel, "Iron City," by Lloyd Brown. The speakers will be Lloyd Brown, Gwendolyn Bennett and Milton Howard. Doxey Wilkerson will be the chairman. 8:15 p.m., subs 50 cents. The Jefferson School auditorium, 575 Sixth Ave. WA 9-1609.

## Shakespeare Subversive?

You may learn something new about the Bard from Earl Robinson, Betty Sanders, Nadyne Brewer, and all the others at People's Artists' big "Mid-Summer Night's"

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## Join us at RECEPTION RALLY for the CHICAGO PEACE DELEGATES

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th — 6:30 P. M.

Guest Speaker: HALOIS MOOREHEAD Entertainer: AMMISSION 35 CENTS Assisted: Garment Labor Peace Committee

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## ARMY BRASS

(Continued from Page 5)

engaged in an attempt to get as much advantage out of the armistice talks as possible, and is trying to bluff the Koreans into an adverse agreement; or whether it intends to spread the war, and is using the truce negotiations as a cover for a buildup of forces.

IT IS NOTED in Kaesong that after the impasse in the negotiations Tuesday, Foreign Minister Yun Tao Pyun told the Syngman Rhee "national assembly" that a compromise might be reached on a buffer zone to include the fighting front and the 38th Parallel. This was considered a trial-balloon prompted by the United States.

But United States negotiators and military authorities have let it be known that their demands now include much more Korean territory. Unidentified Army officers have been reported as talking about establishing United Nations control over Korea "up to the Yalu," which of course, means the entire country.

Howard Handelman of International News Service reported August 1 that the correspondent of the Paris newspaper Ce Soir had told newspapermen in Kaesong that if the United States would agree to a buffer zone between the front and the 38th Parallel it would be accepted by the Korean and Chinese Communist negotiators. But the Ce Soir correspondent reportedly said that the United Nations delegation wanted a demarcation line farther north than the present battleline. He charged that the UN negotiators had proposed a line some 80 miles above the 38th Parallel.

THE KOREANS and Chinese.

though holding to the latter view, are still restraining their forces, giving every opportunity to the UN negotiators to modify their demands. Chinese spokesmen point out that although hundreds of planes have been contributed to the Korean and Chinese Volunteer forces by public subscription of the Chinese people, these planes have been kept on the ground during the truce negotiations.

However, the Chinese and Koreans warn against misinterpreting their willingness to negotiate a truce as a sign of weakness. A flood of propaganda to this effect has been coming out of Tokyo, repeating the old MacArthur line which events so forcefully exploded.

ANTI-PEACE utterances from the highest civilian and military authorities coincide with unofficial views of an extremely inflammatory character. Both General MacArthur and Senator Robert A. Taft, two of the Truman Administration's "loyal opposition" critics, have disparaged the truce negotiations. Another Truman "critic," Sen. Paul Douglas, Illinois Democrat, recently suggested in a nationally circulated magazine that the demarcation line in Korea be approximately 100 miles north of the 38th Parallel, and that the power lines on the south bank of the Yalu and the transmission lines through Korea be put under United Nations control. Douglas also urged that the United States strive for a completely unified Korea, presumably under a Syngman Rhee-type of government.

In addition to these views, authoritative spokesmen of Wall Street imperialists, such as the Wall Street Journal have begun to estimate the "injurious effects" a Korean truce would have for the U. S. war-bloated economy.

Such indications of the intentions of the ruling circles of the United States dim the people's hopes for peace. The conviction is growing that unless the people directly intervene, demanding immediate action on Senator Johnson's resolution for a cease-fire, the war-bent Truman government will destroy this new chance for peace.

## Say Ridgway Troops Seize Mountain

Correspondents with Gen. Matthew Ridgway's troops reported on Friday the capture of a 1,500-foot mountain southeast of Kumsong, in central Korea, following two days of air and artillery attacks. Flaming jellied gasoline was showered by shooting star jets in the attack, it was reported.

Stiffened resistance was noted along the east-central front, and northwest of Kumsong on the east coast.

Ridgway planes made 224 bombing trips for the day, it was stated.

In 1950 the farm population represented about 18 percent of total population, but net income of farm operators was only 6 percent of the national income.

## Hit Franco Pact All-White Auto Union Jury

(Continued from Page 2)

Robert S. Allen, complained about the high price Franco intends to charge his allies in Washington for the use of Spanish territory as naval and air bases.

He said that besides large quantities of free guns, tanks, planes, and other arms, Franco wants a loan of \$1,275,000,000 and calculated that this military alliance will cost the U. S. taxpayers "at least \$2,500,000,000."

Allen also reported on the sickening cow-towing to Franco by a group of visiting U. S. Senators. The nine men were lined up ceremoniously by fascist flunkies to pay their tribute to the dictator.

He said that as the group was ushered into Franco's office, Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) bounced out of line "and with a wave of the hand formed a bouyant greeting."

"Franco, old boy," exclaimed Wiley, "we are with you 100 percent."

BUT THE PEOPLE were not in agreement with this 100 percent supporter of fascism. Protests all over the world, and especially in Europe, continued to mount against this U. S. alliance with Franco who has been officially condemned by the United Nations.

The General Assembly meeting in London on Feb. 9, 1946, urged UN members to take into account in their future relations with Franco a UN resolution stating that the "present Spanish government, having been founded with the support of Axis powers," does not have the qualifications for UN membership.

Mr. Truman's friendship with the Spanish dictator also is directly opposed to the attitude toward the Spanish dictator taken by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In a letter written shortly before his death, he said: "Having been helped to power by fascist Italy and Nazi Germany and having patterned itself along totalitarian lines, the present regime in Spain is naturally subject to distrust by a great many American citizens who find it difficult to see the justification for this country to maintain relations with such a regime."

In a White Paper issued March 4, 1946, the State Department declared: "It is agreed that so long as General Franco continues in control of Spain, the Spanish people cannot anticipate full and cordial association with those nations of the world which have, by common effort, brought defeat to German nazism and Italian fascism, which aided the present Spanish regime in its rise to power and after which the regime was patterned."

## GM Shuts Plant

PITTSBURGH.—The 700 employees of the General Motors Co. Fisher Body Division in Mifflin Township shared in \$52,000 due them by the union contract as the company shut down all departments except its offices, tool and die shop, and maintenance. Instead of paid vacations, the union contract calls for cash payments for from one to three weeks, depending on length of employment.

DETROIT

THIRTEEN NEGRO and one white member of the United Auto Workers were found "guilty" by an all-white trial committee appointed by the Reuther-controlled International Executive Board of a "conspiracy to decertify the Leland Unit of Local 205 away from the UAW." Five additional Negro workers were acquitted. Seven of the Negro workers were expelled for life from the UAW, six Negro and white worker were suspended for five years and fined \$100 each.

Charges were filed under Article 28, Section 17, of the Constitution which states that charges can be filed by the International Executive Board, only when "irresponsible injury may result," and only when "offenses were recently committed or being committed." The Executive Board charged the defendants with having conducted a "conspiracy" to cause the decertification of Local 205 UAW, and the International UAW.

THE LAST DAY of the trial was marked by the summary of attorney Ernest Goodman, and Mrs. Edwards, defense attorneys for the 19. Mr. Goodman placed the onus of any "injury" on the International Executive Board with itself confessed "dictatorial" policies, and its unconstitutional acts evidenced throughout the history of this case. This, he said, led to, and was responsible for the decertification move.

Mrs. Edwards, attorney for two of the defendants, and close co-worker with Mr. Goodman in this case, made a very moving summary striking at the very heart of the International Union's anti-Negro bias in the case. She said, "This

case bears out discrimination within the union itself. Equality, is a basic principle within the union. When there is discrimination where one group is denied all of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, nothing can forestall this action leading to pitting of one group against another. Discrimination is like a cancer and may not be detected or identified. Such a cancer could spread throughout the union. This is the fundamental danger to the union as evidenced in this trial."

## Rally Aug. 7 to Hear Peace Delegates

A reception-rally for the delegates to the recent Chicago Peace Conference will be held August 7, at 6:30 p.m. by the Garment Labor Peace Committee, at the Hotel Diplomat.

Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of the American Women for Peace will be the main speaker to be joined by several of the 25 delegates that represented the garment workers in Chicago.

The Committee has been holding weekly noon-day meetings in the garment area featuring prominent fighters for peace as speakers.

## NEWSMEN WIN

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP).—Editorial employees of the Oregon Journal and the Portland Oregonian won a 5 percent increase, in an arbitration award accepted by the Portland Newspaper Guild, CIO.

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# Fare Hikes, High Prices Worry Dems and GOP

ALP's COUNCIL PRESIDENCY CANDIDATE CLIFFORD T. McAVOY CENTERS CAMPAIGN ON ISSUES AFFECTING NEW YORKERS

By Michael Singer

THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE by machine politicians and their willing press against the candidacy and program of Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party aspirant for the City Council presidency, reflects among other things, a fear and reluctance to meet his challenge on bread and butter issues. Having shunned his plea for joint action against the terrorist drive on civil liberties and the war hysteria, the major parties are trying now to gag the voters against impending fare increases, wage freezes for civil service employees, and administrative ineptitude in the face of soaring living costs.

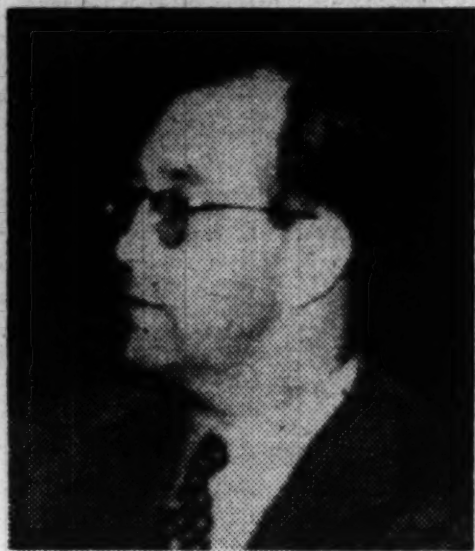
McAvoy's statement last June 11 supporting the 40-hour transit week demands of the Transport Workers Union and denouncing Mayor Impellitteri's "anti-labor bluster and threats" against the workers, had a stinging effect in City Hall. Despite the blanket of silence from official quarters Democratic and Republican leaders—not to mention Rudolph Halley, Liberal Party candidate—have privately expressed trepidation that the fare problem may "yet bust this campaign wide open."

THIS IS ONE REASON that City Hall approved the proposed permanent Transit Advisory Committee of seven members to "study" fare and franchise questions on city-operated and privately-owned transit lines. Neither Impellitteri nor the Democratic Council Presidency candidate Joseph T. Sharkey want to take direct re-

sponsibility in a campaign for raising the fare. They know, of course, that the Committee, once established, will recommend at least another five-cent boost on subway rides effective July 1, 1952, but hope that they can forestall such an exposure until after the elections.

McAvoy, a former Deputy Commissioner of Welfare in the La Guardia Administration and now international representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, is expected to wage a slam-bang campaign attack around the fare threat. Voters will not easily forget that it was the ALP mayoralty candidate Vito Marcantonio last year who warned that the Wall Street politicians are plotting a fare boost. During the O'Dwyer regime it was the ALP which carried the brunt of the fight against the fare conspiracy.

WITH PRICES SOARING to impossible budget levels, with rent controls cracking up all over the city and state, wages fixed far below cost of living needs, the fare issue undoubtedly will meet a ready response from the budget-burdened voter. McAvoy, a 46-year-old unionist, experienced city administrator and educator (he was member of the faculties at Colum-



CLIFFORD T. McAVOY

bia and City College), is a keen student of politics.

The son of John Vincent McAvoy, a former Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court and grandson of Thomas F. McAvoy, one-time deputy police commissioner and sachem of Tammany Hall, the ALP candidate is not one to be fooled by the tricks and guiles of machine politics.

Between now and November the political hot air emanating from Sharkey, Halley and the Republican tory from Queens Rep. Henry J. Latham can become an election gale sweeping the corruption, lies, do-nothingism and blatant disregard of public interest out of the municipal window.

McAvoy and the transit issue may yet touch off the kind of a campaign that neither press silence nor bipartisan conspiracy can stop.

## 'INTEGRATION' ORDER FREEZES JIMCROW

White Officers to Command; All-Negro Service Units Maintained

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN A BACK-HANDED SLAP at Negro soldiers last week the Army Brass announced with quite some press fanfare that segregation in the armed forces was ended in Korea and throughout the Far East Command. The order, on which the announcement was based, was a slick Army public relations job designed to answer cheaply the mass anti-jimcrow demands of the Negro people.

The emptiness of the army's answer is evident from the first objective of the Army order—abolish the all-Negro 24th Regiment of the 25th Division. The reason: "It has been demonstrated that in combat in Korea, Negro soldiers served more efficiently in integrated units."

BUT THE ARMY ORDER does not have in mind real integration. Actually disbanding the 24th Infantry Regiment only "integrates" Negro enlisted personnel and junior officers under white commanders, a continuation of the same old jimcrow pattern upholding white supremacy. And the army quickly assures its white supremacy Old Guard that Negroes will still serve in separate units in the United States and in Europe. But back to Korea.

THE FRAUD of the Army's announcement is further indicated in the fact that it doesn't mention the numerous all-Negro outfits in Korea—numbering more men than the 24th Regiment—in its "integration" program. How about the Negro army outfits who handle the GI's laundry and showers and graves registration? What about the 77th Engineer Combat Company which landed in Korea in July, 1950? Or the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion? Or the trucking companies? Or the Ordnance companies and Battalions? "Integra-

tion" or not Negro soldiers are going to be kept in the "house-cleaning" and service units.

Of course the writer of the Army's directive could have started closer to home. It would have been more convincing if the order to abolish segregation in the Army had been directed to Fort Lee, Va., just a stone's throw from the Pentagon so to speak. In Fort Lee, the Baltimore Afro-American reporter, James L. Hicks, has revealed, everything is jimcrow. A \$500,000 officers' club there is barred to the use of Negro officers, while \$60,000 is being spent to build a "colored" club. Why not start there?

WHY DID the directive have nothing to say about the jimcrow National Guard units in 42 states of the Union? These units are now under the supervision of the Army's National Guard Bureau and they are as jimcrowed as the railroad station in Birmingham, Ala. This includes all of the guard units from New York State, whose all-Negro 715 AAA Battalion from Brooklyn is now training (or was) in jimcrow Fort Benning, Ga.

From Fort Devens, Mass., a group of Negro soldiers wrote in to the Pittsburgh Courier recently: "We belong to the — QM Laundry Company. It is a segregated outfit. All of the outfits that we have seen at Fort Devens are segregated except for a couple of training units. . . ."

ARE WE to assume that Negro and white soldiers are to train in an atmosphere of jimcrow and anti-Negro practices in order to fight in an "integrated" Army? No sincere fighter against jimcrow is going to be fooled into thinking that jimcrow is going to be killed by disbanding one all-Negro regiment.

The Army "integration" an-

nouncement follows the appointment by President Truman of a three-man courts-martial review board. He had been requested to place a Negro on the board to safeguard the rights of the disproportionate number of Negro soldiers who are railroaded by the big white brass. The review board is all-white.

A NEGRO REPORTER, concluding a cross-country tour of Army installations, recently wrote: "The only place in the world where the U. S. uniform can be insulted with impunity is in the southern states of the United States." News items from the Negro press fully document this statement. Just two weeks ago 21 Negro soldiers, headed for Korea, refused to sit in the rear of a bus in Nashville. White military policemen arrested the entire group and escorted them, under guard, to St. Louis. These incidents of humiliation and violence, too numerous to mention, will not be covered up by the Army announcement.

An official of the NAACP in Washington greeted the Army directive and declared it "will knock the props from under much of the Anti-American propaganda in Korea." That may be true. It may be good public relations in Korea and Japan. But it's quite another matter to a Negro soldier who is offered the prospect of manhood only when he becomes the occupant of a Korean foxhole.

### PRICES TOO HIGH

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (FP).—Five out of seven consumers think this is a bad time to buy. The reason: prices are too high, reports the University of Michigan research center.

## Is the South's Lynch Law Now Official New York's Way of Life?

THE WAVES OF WAR HYSTERIA are wearing thinner and thinner the silken curtain which separates New York City from the racist politics of Mississippi and her lynch-law sister states. In both places a Negro is a Negro—to be counted as a "vote" and worker but still not a full-fledged human being.

Consider the handling of three recent cases involving Negroes in New York City and the meaning becomes clear. Last December two policemen shot and killed in cold blood the 24-year-old Negro veteran John Derrick. Derrick was killed as he raised his hands above his head in response to commands from Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minnakakis near 119 St. and Eighth Ave.

THE DERRICK killing aroused Harlem and New York. Eyewitnesses testified publicly and before the New York County Grand Jury. Federal Judge Thomas Murphy, then New York Police Commissioner, refused to call a departmental hearing or to see delegations of Harlem citizens. District Attorney Frank Hogan reluctantly placed the case before the Grand Jury after one of his assistants had made a public statement exonerating the two killer-cops.

The jury found that Derrick's killing was "justified." In the spring of this year, then Commissioner Murphy pinned medals of honor on the two killer-cops for "bravery" in connection with killing a suspected criminal.

OR TAKE THE CASE of Henry Fields, the young Brooklyn Negro, who was killed on last May 26 by Patrolman Sam Applebaum. The bullet from Applebaum's gun felled Fields as he stepped from a car he was driving on Applebaum's order. Even more than in the Derrick killing, Brooklyn clamored for justice, for the arrest and conviction of the killer.

Brooklyn District Attorney, Miles McDonald, who dreams of becoming Governor of New York State, was almost literally pushed into presenting the case against Apple-

baum to the Kings County Grand Jury. The killer was exonerated. McDonald, making a play for the Negro vote, re-submitted the case to the Grand Jury which found "not sufficient evidence" to indict.

SO FOUR GRAND JURIES—one of them Federal—came to the same white supremacist conclusion: Negroes killed by white cops' guns don't count.

It was different with Isaac Woodard, the Negro veteran who, while still in his Army uniform, was blinded by a South Carolina policeman back in 1946. Last week Woodard, in what looks like a frame-up, was arrested and charged with robbery. On its face, the charge against the blinded vet of having robbed a Joe Soto of \$8 in a hallway is somewhat ridiculous.

But Woodard, the victim of a brutal southern cop, stood in New York City as a living reminder of police terror against Negroes and a symbol of their fight to end the beatings and killings. It is significant, too, that Communists, who fought first in many instances against the brutality such as Woodard suffered, are victims of the same juries and prosecutors who freed the Negro-killers.

Examine the cases of Woodard, Derrick, Fields and the Communists and the conclusion is clear: Mississippi morality of racist war, white supremacy courts and the unchallenged authority of the armed white cop are becoming official New York's "way of life."

### Schlesinger Speaks In Phila., Aug. 16

PHILADELPHIA. — Hyman Schlesinger, noted civil rights attorney, will speak here Aug. 16 in the Philadelphia Room of the Chris J. Perry Elks Hall, 1416 N. Broad St., as part of a campaign to arouse support for victims of the Pennsylvania sedition law.

### Garment Workers to Hear Peace Reports

Garment worker delegates to the Chicago Peace Congress will report back Tuesday at a reception and rally at the Hotel Diplomat, 43 St. and Sixth Ave. The reception, to be held in the hotel's breezy roof garden, will begin at 6:30 p.m. Admission is 35 cents.

The affair is sponsored by the Garment Peace Committee, which has been holding noonday peace rallies in the heart of the garment center. A rally Wednesday drew warm approval from a crowd of 500 garment workers.

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